

## Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

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Read the Hawaiian Gazette  
(Semi-Weekly).

## SLIPPERY SUTTON

Well Known Purser of Alameda  
Handled Dope.

### ARRESTED YESTERDAY MORNING

Seven Tins of Opium in  
Trousers.

Convicted of Having Opium in Pos-  
session—Fine and Imprison-  
ment Imposed.

J. B. Sutton, purser of the O. S. S. Alameda, which arrived in port yesterday morning, was arrested on Nuuanu avenue, near Hotel street, by Special Gus Cordes about 10:15 a. m. yesterday. At first he would not admit that he had opium on him. Cordes says that Sutton offered him \$200 if he would let him go. This he could have by calling aboard the Alameda. Cordes would not do anything like that, and marched his prisoner to the station house. The turnkey was just about ready to search him, when Sutton unbuttoned his coat and took from a false pocket in the back part of his trousers seven half-pound tins of opium. These he placed on the counter. The clerk at the receiving station tapped one of the tins to make sure of the contents, and then Sutton was marched below to await trial in the afternoon.

Sutton was tried in the Pacific Mail wharf shortly after 11 o'clock. He went through the gate without being searched by the Custom House officers. No blame should be attached to them, as they have always had strict orders from headquarters to be very careful about searching officers from foreign steamers, such as the Alameda, arriving in port. To resume, Sutton jumped in a hack with Isbester, the New Zealand mail agent on the Alameda, and started up town.

It seems that Marshal Brown had suspicions in regard to Sutton and ordered Cordes to shadow the man. Two or three trips up town were made, and it looked as if there would be nothing coming from it after all. The last trip was made at the time stated above. Sutton went to Williams' art gallery, and leaving that place, went up Fort and over on Hotel to Nuuanu avenue, on which it is supposed is a Chinese firm, for whom the purser was agent.

The case came up in the Police Court before Judge De La Vergne at 2:30 p. m. Marshal Brown appeared for the prosecution and Attorney Neumann for the defendant. Marshal Brown preferred the charge of unlawful importation of opium, to which Sutton pleaded not guilty. Mr. Neumann then arose and stated to the Court that defendant would plead guilty to the charge of unlawful importation, but not unlawful importation, of opium.

The trial proceeded on the charge of unlawful importation, and Captain Van Oterendorp was asked to take the stand. He gave his connection with the steamship Alameda and named the last ports at which she touched. Next came Isbester, the New Zealand mail agent, who told of his riding up town in a hack with Sutton; of their going into Williams' art gallery, and of Sutton's leaving him, for where he knew not. Isbester saw nothing of any opium transaction while in the gallery, and that he would have seen anything of the kind had it occurred.

Customs Inspector Groves and the native guard, who were at the gate of the Pacific Mail wharf when Sutton went out, told what they knew of the matter, which was confined to seeing him on the dock and passing through the gate.

Special Cordes—Arrested defendant on Nuuanu avenue, near Hotel street. This was close upon 11 a. m. Saw defendant coming up Fort street. He was alone. He went to Hotel and then turned up Nuuanu. Saw him talking with Lyceurgus. Noticed that defendant's walk was peculiar and that his coat bulged out from behind. At the corner of Nuuanu and Hotel called native officer to my assistance, and then I arrested defendant. He wanted to fix the thing up with me, but I told him it was too late. Then he offered me \$200 and again I told him it was too late.

Aswan was called in to expert the opium, and, after smelling sufficiently, declared that the stuff was opium indeed. Attorney Neumann then moved for a discharge on the ground that no evidence had been set forth by the prosecution to connect with the steamer Alameda the opium found on the person of Sutton. Defendant was ready to plead guilty to unlawful possession. Marshal Brown contended that there was strong circumstantial evidence to prove the defendant guilty of the charge. Attorney Neumann accused the Marshal of indulging in the very bad habit of drawing upon his imagination for facts.

Judge De La Vergne found defend-

ant not guilty of the charge and discharged him.

Sutton was next charged with unlawful possession of opium, and to this he pleaded guilty. Marshal Brown addressed the Court, saying that he thought that a fine was not all necessary in the case on trial. He asked for imprisonment for a term. Attorney Neumann called the attention of the Court to the fact that defendant had pleaded guilty, and that it was the first offense on his part. Deputy Attorney Dole, who was present, upheld Marshal Brown. Judge De La Vergne then sentenced defendant to pay a fine of \$250 and imprisonment at hard labor for one month.

Attorney Neumann appealed for a mitigation of sentence, and bail was set at \$750. Mr. Irwin appeared at this juncture and signed his name to the papers which freed Sutton.

At 4:10 p. m. the purser went on board the steamer, and then hastened up town again to complete arrangements. The Alameda got away about 5 p. m., with Purser Sutton congratulating himself on getting out of Honolulu at all.

### CIRCUIT COURT NEWS.

Several Important Cases Now on the Docket.

In the case of J. A. King, receiver, vs. B. F. Dillingham et al. in a bill for cancellation of lease, the plaintiff in replication says that the defendants' answer is untrue and uncertain, and that he will prove his said bill to be true and certain and sufficient.

The defendants in the case of J. A. King, receiver vs. B. F. Dillingham, et al. have filed an answer to plaintiff's bill for cancellation of the lease upon the ground that they neither know nor admit that the complaint is the receiver or that he was appointed as such and duly authorized to commence these proceedings. Defendants further allege that even were he so appointed it was not within his authority to commence proceedings. They deny that the lease was obtained by false representation, and allege that Summer signed the lease of his own free will. They further say that they understand that Summer's share in the property was only an undivided half and that the other half is the property of Jas. I. Dowsett, and that the annual rental is sufficient and just. They therefore ask for a dismissal of the case.

B. F. Dillingham, et al. in the case of Byrne vs. Allen, et al. a suit to recover wages, have petitioned the Court to amend their answer to the complaint and to substitute a portion of the contract made in consideration of the cancellation of all contracts then existing and the agreement by Feek to protect the Oahu Railway Company against all liens for labor except certain named ones. No bonds have as yet been delivered to Feek.

E. H. P. Wolters has filed a complaint against Peter High & Co., contractors, asking for \$800 damages for the non-completion of his building on the corner of King and Alakea streets, according to contract. He also asks for \$2,000 for being prevented by the plaintiffs from opening a hotel in the building, and for the loss of business and profits which would have accrued therefrom had he been able to open the hotel on February 1st.

The Supreme Court has handed down its decision in the case of Peter High and Co. vs. Francis Dunn and C. E. Wolters to compel the architect to give his certificate of work completed and the company to make payment. The decision of the Circuit Court, from which appeal was made, dismissing the bill, on the ground that there was a sufficient remedy at law, was sustained by the Supreme Court in its decision.

### Sugar Fleet at Anchor.

The bark Andrew Welch, barkentine S. G. Wilder, brigs Consuelo and W. G. Irwin and schooners Robert Lewers, Honolulu, H. C. Wright, Fred E. Saunders, Jessie Minor, Helen M. Kimball and Albert Meyers, having on board 151,774 sacks of sugar, are lying in the stream, being unable to unload their cargoes, owing to the crowded condition of the sugar refinery. The Robert Lewers will discharge her cargo at Mission Rock and the Honolulu may go to the refinery tomorrow.—Examiner of April 10th.

### In Their New Uniforms.

The old familiar sight of clerks walking about in the Post Office minus coats was changed yesterday, and instead there might have been seen strutting about proudly the same clerks in neat gray coats, with brass buttons. Some of them looked rather shy and perhaps a little conscious, but toward 4 o'clock in the afternoon these symptoms had disappeared, and the usual calm was once more noticeable.

Mrs. A. Inveen, residing at 720 Henry St., Alton, Ill., suffered with sciatic rheumatism for over eight months. She doctored for it nearly the whole of this time, using various remedies recommended by friends, and was treated by the physicians, but received no relief. She then used one and a half bottles of Chamberlain's Pain Balm, which effected a complete cure. This is published at her request, as she wants others similarly afflicted to know what cured her. For sale by all druggists and dealers; Benson, Smith & Co., wholesale agents for Hawaiian Islands.

## FIGHT IN SENATE

Trouble Over Reciprocity Treaty  
in Upper House.

### ANNEXATION MAY BE REACHED

Possibly Introduced To-  
ward End of Session.

Objection Expected from Beet Su-  
gar Men—House Amendments  
Surprise Senators.

[Special Correspondence.]

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., April 19.—Nothing will be done by the President during the present session of Congress regarding annexation, unless circumstances force him to do so. There are symptoms of a fierce struggle over the tariff bill. As it went from the House, it provided for higher duties than many of the moderate protectionists desired. But powerful interests had to be conciliated. The Eastern men, after many years of experience, are disposed to favor moderate protection. The Western men, who are fresh hands in manufacturing, claim a high rate of duties. The lines of division are becoming very distinct. Since hides were placed on the free list some years ago a large and profitable business has been done in the export of leather. But the Western men now insist that a duty shall be put on hides, in order to protect the Western stock grower. If it is done, it may destroy the flourishing leather industry. The Western Senators complain about being left out in the cold. Senator Perkins is not satisfied with the duties on fruit as they appear in the House bill. He also claims that there should be a provision for bounties to the sugar producers in addition to the tariff rates. If he and several other Senators should fall out of line, the entire bill will be put in danger. The outlook is, therefore, for a long session, unless the two branches get into conference committees very quickly. As scores of fortunes are to be made or unmade by legislation the struggle is a fierce one.

The Hawaiian question may come up, incidentally, on the debate over the provision in the House bill protecting the reciprocity treaty. If it does, there will be a plain indication of the attitude of many Senators.

The statement made by Senator Perkins to the press on April 16th are startling, and indicate a serious condition of affairs. It was known here, for several days, that the Senator had arrived at some new views about the situation and would declare them in due time. The clause in the tariff bill protecting the reciprocity treaty has precipitated action on his part. The friends of the Senator declare that his proposition to allow the Hawaiian planters only 1/2 cent per pound, as protection, is in the nature of a compromise; that this advantage, whatever it may be, is better than nothing. The Senator, however, does not make clear his attitude on the Pearl Harbor concession. While the Senate may favor Senator Perkins' views, it seems quite clear that the House will make a vigorous fight against reducing the value of reciprocity to Hawaii. Therefore, the matter will finally be settled in the conference committees.

The pivotal point in any discussion will be the value of Pearl Harbor and the Islands to the United States. Here the declaration of the Republican platform, regarding the "control" of Hawaii will have great influence. The argument arising out of the commercial advantages to the United States, secured by the reciprocity treaty, has a much less force than it had before the beet sugar interests assumed active operations. So it is said by the friends of Hawaii in this town. The argument of "commercial advantages" provokes at once the reply that the treaty creates and fosters Asiatic competition with American labor. Moreover, there are many fabulous stories in circulation here regarding the enormous profits of the sugar business. These profits are at once attributed to cheap Asiatic labor, and nothing is said about the skill and enterprise and patience of the planters.

The outlook is not discouraging yet. At present it looks as if the Hawaiian matter would be virtually disposed of in treating only a side issue—the preservation of reciprocity in the tariff bill. At any rate, it will force the members of the Senate to declare themselves in a general way on the annexation matter. There is a strong but quiet feeling that the United States must not play "dog in the manger" any longer.

### TO PROSECUTE CLAIMS.

Minister to Turkey Appointed to Make Demands of Sultan.  
ANN ARBOR, Mich., April 18.—It has come to be understood in this city that the appointment of James B. Angell to be Minister to Turkey has considerably greater significance than usually attaches to the selection of representatives of this country to foreign

Governments. If the information of his intimate friends and associates in the faculty of the University of Michigan, of which he is president, is correct, Professor Angell will go to the Turkish capital with a special mission to perform. That mission is the vigorous prosecution of claims for indemnity brought by American citizens and American missionaries against the Sultan's Government.

The appointment is supposed here to mean that President McKinley's administration intends to bring to a speedy end the dawdling negotiations that have been dragging through many months with reference to the payment of damages for the destruction of lives and property of American citizens and make His Ottoman Majesty feel the full responsibility of a repetition of the outrages with which his soldiers insulted this Nation in the past.

Vote on the Arbitration Treaty.  
WASHINGTON, April 19.—The Senate agreed to vote on the arbitration treaty on the 5th day of May at 4 p. m.

## SAMUEL SAVIDGE

Died Yesterday Noon from  
Heart Failure.

End of Busy Life in Honolulu.  
Was Prominent in Odd  
Fellowship.

At 12:20 p. m. Wednesday, Samuel Savidge, aged 73, died at his home on Beretania, near Alapai street, after two weeks' confinement to his bed, suffering from an attack of heart fail-



SAMUEL SAVIDGE.  
Who Died April 23, 1897.

ure. Deceased had been suffering for some two months previous to his death, but had not found it necessary to remain indoors until a fortnight ago. Deceased was an honored member of Excelsior Lodge, No. 1, and had passed all the chairs of that society. He was also a Past Grand in the lodge named.

Deceased was a native of Leamington, Lincolnshire, England, which place he left when about 20 years of age. He came to the Islands in the fall of 1854, in company with Henry May, a man from his own town. The two started in the grocery business in a store on King street, near the IXL hack stand. Afterwards they moved to Fort street, in the business place now occupied by H. May & Co.

Mr. May decided to go back home on a 10-years' visit, and the business went into the sole hands of deceased, who conducted it until the return of Mr. May from England. Then the business went into the hands of the latter again and became H. May & Co., deceased still holding a position in the store. Later on, the business was transferred to Tom May, a nephew of H. May, who had just come out from England. Mr. Savidge still held a position of head clerk and salesman in the store, and was a trusted and faithful man at his work up to his death.

Deceased leaves a widow, two sons—Samuel and William—and a daughter—Mrs. T. C. Porter—to mourn his loss. The funeral of the late Samuel Savidge took place from St. Andrew's Cathedral Thursday afternoon, and was largely attended, many old residents being present. The remains were enclosed in a very handsome casket, and H. H. Williams had charge of the funeral. When the body arrived at the Cathedral it was met by members of Excelsior Lodge, I. O. O. F., of which the deceased was a prominent member. It was carried into the church by the ballbearers, Messrs. B. F. Dillingham, Tom May, J. J. Lecker, J. O. Carter, E. C. Rowe and L. L. La Pierre. The floral offerings were very numerous and extremely pretty. The Rev. Alex. Mackintosh read the impressive service, and two hymns, "Just As I Am," and "Now the Laborers Task is O'er," were sung by the choir—Mrs. Tenney, Miss Ward, Mrs. Ross, Messrs. Janke, Stanley, Mackintosh, and Starker. Wray Taylor accompanied on the organ. The remains were interred in Nuuanu Cemetery, the Odd Fellows performing the last rite.

### After the Hawaiian Trade.

The British steamer Anapooru sailed from Astoria on her first trip to Honolulu today, says the Examiner of the 13th. She has been chartered by Portland people, and it is their intention to establish a line of steamers between Portland and Honolulu, in the hope of cutting into the island trade, all of which now comes to this port.

## TREATY ATTACKED

Senator Knute Nelson in Favor  
of Abrogation.

### HIS ATTACK AIMED AT TRUSTS

Senator Perkins Thinks  
Trade is One-Sided.

Ex-Queen Lil's Mission in Washing-  
ton—Julius Palmer Talks  
for Publication.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—The first gun in the war on the Hawaiian reciprocity treaty was fired in the Senate today when Senator Knute Nelson of Minnesota introduced a bill giving notice to the Government of the Islands of the abrogation of the treaty at the end of one year. This is provided in the treaty, and the only surprise shown is that the attack comes from this source, as the Southern Senators are the ones who have heretofore shown a desire to attack this convention. Senator Nelson said concerning his bill that he is actuated by a desire to strike a blow at the sugar trusts. He is now at work as an opponent of all trades combinations, and this move is one of many along these lines. He said he believed the sugar trust, by reason of the advantage gained by securing a free entry of Hawaiian sugar, was enabled to hold more securely the American refined sugar trade, and so he took this means of curtailing the power of the trust.

Senator Aldrich, who has always been considered as acting in sympathy with the combined refiners, is said to be the most active advocate of abrogation. The greatest strength of the anti-Hawaiian interest has always been held to be the adherence of the Rhode Island Senator. Annexationists, while they do not make specific claims of strength, express confidence in their ability to prevent any action inimical to their interests, relying on the friendship of President McKinley. It is now considered certain that no action as to annexation can be secured this session. The position of the leaders in the House indicates that nothing will be done, and so annexationists are taking no active steps, that the administration may not be embarrassed.

The introduction of Nelson's resolution indicates that the tariff bill will contain a clause, inserted in the House, declaring that the proposed duty does not apply to Hawaiian sugar. Members of the Finance Committee said today that they did not consider the Dingley bill a proper place to introduce a change in treaty relations. Opponents of the treaty in California are at work. Senator Perkins has received a petition bearing 100 names, sent on by the Alvarado beet-sugar factory officials. The petition sets forth five reasons why the treaty operates against the beet-sugar industry and is almost entirely in favor of the Islands. One of the leading sugar men of San Francisco also writes that the differential of one-eighth of a cent is not sufficient to keep out Hong Kong refined sugar, treated by labor paid 12 1/2 cents a day in gold, while workers in San Francisco receive 20 cents an hour. He predicts that if no greater differential is given, Chinese sugar refiners will sell all the sugar they can make in San Francisco.

"When I remember that the Watsonville beet sugar factory paid out to farmers during the season of 1896 only \$1,400 a day for beets, I realize how much advantage it would be to the State could there be planted all over it similar factories, and this is enough to warrant the taking of any steps which might induce capital to invest in this development of our resources."

It is now believed that a way will be found to get around that feature of the treaty of 1875 which cedes to the United States Pearl Harbor as a coaling station, seemingly as a partial consideration for commercial advantages granted in the treaty. This is not expressed in direct terms, but probably the Government of the Islands would endeavor to so construe the paragraph in the event that there is put into the sugar schedule of the Dingley bill the provision which Perkins' stand would seem to indicate, a clause placing a duty of 1 cent a pound on Hawaiian sugar, the House will surely be the scene of a fight over it. Annexationists there are so strong that they would be able, could they be united with the Democrats on this feature, to defeat it. It is known that many members of the Ways and Means Committee opposed the continuance of this treaty but did not think the tariff bill the proper place to make a virtual abrogation by putting a tax on Hawaiian sugar as well as on all others.

### THE PROTEST FILED.

Senator Nelson Says He Consulted No One About His Resolution.  
WASHINGTON, April 14.—The protest of the State Grange of California against the further continuance of the Hawaiian reciprocity treaty was filed



in the Senate today by Senator Perkins.

The document declares that a continuance of reciprocity will prevent the proper development of beet sugar interests of the Pacific Coast. The Senator stated that there is now on its way from San Francisco a protest of the Chamber of Commerce against interference with existing arrangements. When this document is received it will be filed also with other documents pertaining to the subject.

Senator Nelson said today that his action was taken without consultation with any one, and that he would endeavor to push the bill as soon as the Foreign Relations Committee was organized. He said he had already received assurances that he would gain support at both ends of the Capitol.

Opponents of the treaty say that a poll of the House and Senate shows a majority against its continuance, including a majority of the Ways and Means Committee of the House and the Finance Committee of the Senate.

SENATOR PERKINS TALKS.

Believes Hawaii Receives Greater Benefit than California.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—"Believing that opposition to the Hawaiian reciprocity treaty is so strong that its defeat is almost certain, I am now preparing to propose an amendment to the treaty at the proper time which will grant a differential of 1/2 cent in favor of sugar from the Islands. In other words, with a duty on sugar at 1 1/2 cents a pound, 90 per cent polarization, the imports from the Hawaiian Islands would pay 1 cent a pound. This would mean a remission of at least \$2,000,000 a year on Hawaiian sugars."

Senator Perkins thus outlined his position on the Hawaiian treaty to-night. He said he had given the matter much thought, had carefully considered the many protests from both mercantile and farming interests in California, and had arrived at the conclusion that on such a basis as he proposed the Islands will be given benefits more nearly commensurate with those enjoyed by this country in the free entry of its goods into the Islands. Protests have reached the Senator from business men of San Francisco, from farmers who supply beets to factories and from the State Grange. All of these he takes to indicate that it is the belief of the majority of Californians that the development of the beet sugar industry of California will come only through restrictions upon the free entry of the product of Hawaii. The amount of trade San Francisco now enjoys with the Islands, according to statements which have reached the Senator, is not nearly so large as that enjoyed by the producers of sugar, and to equalize matters a revision of the treaty along the lines he suggests he believes is now absolutely necessary. As Senator White indicated before he went away that he favored the abrogation of the treaty, the stand of Perkins practically unites California's representatives in the Senate.

"I have given this matter most careful study since it first came up and have watched the growing opposition in the Senate to it," said Perkins. "I believe that not only are a majority of the members of the Finance Committee in favor of abrogation at the present time, but that a large vote could be secured for Nelson's resolution, should it be reported from the Foreign Relations Committee. I am informed that all but two members of the Cabinet favor the abrogation of this treaty, in the belief that the advantages of it accrue to Hawaii to a much greater extent than to this country. The \$7,000,000 remitted on sugar imports from the Islands is greatly in excess of the amount we should pay for the trade we enjoy. We pay too dearly for our whiskey."

"I am convinced from the statements of farmers that the amount of benefit which would accrue to them would more than justify our action in this matter if it would result in the development of the beet sugar industry, as seems to be the opinion of both ranchers and business men. It would, moreover, retain for us practically all the trade we now enjoy, should we so amend the treaty that the Hawaiian producers would have a differential of 1/2 of 1 cent, and a practical bounty of \$2,000,000 a year that it would give."

SECRET IS OUT.

The Ex-Queen Seeking to Have New Election for President.

NEW YORK, April 11.—A World's Washington special says: The mission of ex-Queen Liliuokalani in Washington is at last definitely known. It is not to secure her restoration to the throne, but to urge President McKinley to exert his influence in support of a scheme to overthrow the Dole regime and to order a new election for President. She professes confidence that at such an election she would be chosen.

Her proposition has been laid before President McKinley. The ground on which she asks him to intercede for the overthrow of the Dole Government is that it was illegally put in power through undue influence exercised by Minister Stevens and the crew of the cruiser Boston. The President's only reply to her communication so far has been a brief note acknowledging its receipt. It is believed that he will refuse to interfere as she requests.

JULIUS TELLS ALL ABOUT IT.

Ex-Queen Has Not Asked for Election But Would Accept.

The Washington Star of April 12 says, ex-Queen Liliuokalani and her private secretary Capt. Julius Palmer, seemed much distressed today over a publication which purported to set forth the actual reasons which had brought the ex-queen to Washington and kept her here week after week.

According to this story, which apparently emanated from the ex-queen or her advisers direct, Mr. Dole does not desire the re-establishment of a monarchical government or seek her own restoration to the throne. Her mission to this city is to secure from President McKinley interference to the extent that the manner in which the Dole regime was placed in power shall

be pronounced illegal, by reason of undue activity on the part of Minister Stevens and the crew of the cruiser Boston, and the ordering of a new election, free from indirect intimidation. The publication further said that her plans have been laid before the President in detail, and she is now awaiting a reply as to what action he will take in response to her request.

To a Star reporter this afternoon Captain Palmer said that there was not a single line or paragraph of truth in the whole story.

"I can say absolutely that no communication making any such suggestion has ever passed from the queen to the White House. The queen has never asked any such thing from this administration, though I am sure that she would be only too glad to have the people of Hawaii settle by ballot the question whether they would be ruled by their old chiefs or by the white race in the Islands. If there were a general election, and her name headed one ticket, Kallulani a second and Mr. Dole the third, Liliuokalani would be elected by an overwhelming majority, an immense majority."

"Would she agree to run for president, and, if so, would it not be a tacit admission of the legality of the present constitution and form of government?"

"I think if the proposition were broached she would be strongly urged by many of her friends and advisers to accept the position. She would do this for the sake of her people. She is a most charitable and considerate woman, and would willingly sacrifice all her own prospects and advantages for the people she loves so well. We in this country cannot realize the closeness of the tie that exists between the native of Hawaii and their native rulers. She stands in the position of protector and mother to her people, and would do anything in the world for them. It has been said at times that the queen is seeking a pension from this country. I heard the gracious lady say that she did not come to America for money, did not want money, and would not accept it. I believe myself that if she should ever agree to accept a pension, it would be to benefit her people, and for no other reason, and that every dollar she might receive from this Government or from Hawaii in the form of a pension would go direct to those who are dependent upon her bounty."

JAPAN'S SIDE.

Legation in Washington Receives Information on Hawaii.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—The Japanese Legation has received telegraphic advices from official sources in relation to the recent deportation from the Hawaiian Islands of a number of Japanese immigrants which do not agree entirely in all details with the accounts already published in this country. It appears, according to these advices, that out of 668 Japanese passengers brought to Honolulu by the steamer Shinshu Maru, 302 voluntary passengers and 146 contract laborers were sent back to Japan. The Hawaiian authorities refused to allow these people to land on the ground that the voluntary passengers were not possessed of \$50 in gold each, as provided in the landing law, and because the contract laborers had not complied with the provisions of the landing law in securing previous approval of their contracts.

The passengers thereupon petitioned the Supreme Court to set aside the decision of the Collector General of Customs forbidding them to land, but the Court rejected the petition on the ground that the decision of the Collector General regarding the landing of aliens was final, and that Japanese not yet landed in the Islands had no right to petition.

The Japanese Consul General protested against this action on the ground that the exclusion of the voluntary emigrants was in violation of treaty rights, whatever might be the case regarding the laborers and their alleged failure to secure previous approval of their contracts. He himself had personally examined into the facts regarding the voluntary emigrants and had found that they were all in bona fide possession of the amount of money required by law in such cases. So far as they, at least, were concerned, the decision of the Collector General appeared to be in violation both of law and of the facts.

While it is true that one, not two Japanese men-of-war, as stated in press dispatches, has been sent to Hawaii, officials of the Japanese Legation state most positively that this action has not been taken for the purpose of menacing the Hawaiian Government, but simply to preserve order among the Japanese residents in the Islands, who might possibly become excited by what they regard as a violation of the rights of their countrymen.

COLONEL BUCK ON JAPAN.

Indications that Japanese Intend to Colonize Hawaii.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—Colonel Buck of Georgia, who captured the mission to Tokyo last week, had a talk today about affairs in Japan with Toru Hoshi, the Japanese Minister. The conversation touched on the action of the Hawaiian Government in prohibiting Japanese immigration, which was followed by sending Japanese warships and the United States cruiser Philadelphia to Honolulu.

Colonel Buck carried away the impression that the situation was not serious. He said this afternoon that he did not see how the United States could interfere between Japan and Hawaii in the present circumstances as the immigration had been of a peaceful character.

ADMINISTRATION DISQUETED.

Population Statistics of Hawaii of Interest in Washington.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—The administration has been greatly disquieted by news reaching here from Hawaii of a report that the facts that are set forth in the news dispatches, following as they do, the rather dry, but very important, statements made in the

last report from United States Consul General Ellis Mills at Honolulu.

The latter, after referring briefly to the attempt of the Hawaiian Government to deport the lot of Japanese coolies who had arrived from Japan in violation of the immigration laws, gave, in a short table, a comparative exhibit of the numerical strength of the various nationalities represented in the population of the Islands.

From this it appears that the Japanese population was second, and that if the "peaceful invasion" continued at the same rate it has been increasing during the past three years, it would only be a matter of a year or two before the Japanese were the dominant power in the Islands.

Dispatches supplemented this statement by account of the turning back of Japanese and of threatened resistance to the deportation.

No Designs Upon Hawaii.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—The Japanese Minister especially deprecates the stories to which the recent Japanese-Hawaiian incident has given rise. The position of his Government, he says, is very clear, and ought not to occasion any apprehensions among the friends of Hawaii in this country. The Japanese Government, says the Minister, has no designs upon Hawaiian independence, and no desire to provoke irritating controversies. In this particular instance, he states, its only wish is to preserve well-established treaty rights, which appear to have been unnecessarily violated.

London Paper and Japan's Navy.

LONDON, April 14.—The St. James' Gazette this afternoon, referring to the trouble in Hawaii regarding the landing of Japanese immigrants, says that if a rupture between Japan and the United States occurs the latter may find the Japanese navy a hard customer to tackle.

COALITION IN THE SENATE.

Denial that New Combination Will Block Tariff Legislation.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—A final agreement among Democrats, Silver Republicans and Populists in the Senate, looking to perfect coalition, was reached at a meeting of representatives of those parties today. The agreement had its origin in an effort to reorganize the Senate committees, but it is destined, apparently, to reach far beyond this situation, and, in fact, to future proceedings of the Senate in all matters, if not to the extent of shaping party politics throughout the country. There were present: Democrats—Senators Gorman, Cockrell, Waltham, Jones of Arkansas and Murphy. Silver Republicans—Senators Cannon and Mantle. Populists—Senators Allen and Pettigrew.

With reference to the matter of the Senate reorganization it was decided that the combination should hold out for the assignment of Democrats to all the places on committees heretofore held by Democrats, while it was agreed that the Republicans should have the places hitherto filled by Republicans. This will give the Republicans all the committee chairmanships vacated by the retirement of Senators Cameron, Sherman, Dubois, Squire, Mitchell of Oregon and Brown, but it will give the combination about 70 vacancies, while it allows the Republicans only about 30. The combination decided against making any concessions, even that providing for allowing the Republicans to fill one of the three vacancies in the Committee on Appropriations.

All intention to interfere with the passage of the tariff bill through the Senate through the coalition of Democrats, Silver Republicans and Populists is denied by the parties to the agreement.

Homing Pigeons at Mare Island.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., April 17.—Otto L. Kuehn of the Excelsior Homing Club of this city has presented the Government with 12 of his homing pigeons, the offspring of which will be used in the naval service. The Government saw the good results of the pigeon-flying during the last season, and offered Mr. Kuehn a good round sum for some of the birds. Mr. Kuehn, however, sent the pigeons to the Government gratis.

The birds will be used to carry messages on the Pacific Coast, with their headquarters at Mare Island. When cruisers leave the headquarters they will take the birds with them for 400 or 500 miles and then send messages back to the Coast by means of the pigeons.

Fleet Ordered to Behring Sea.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—The Treasury Department today issued orders for the Behring Sea fleet to concentrate at Port Townsend and start for Alaska not later than May 5th, and earlier, if possible. It is expected that the fleet will receive important orders at Port Townsend respecting its supervision of sealing this season.

Naval Changes.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—Important orders have been decided upon by Secretary Long. One of them involves the transfer of Admiral Sigsbee from the Brooklyn yard to the command of the North Atlantic Squadron, and the transfer to the Brooklyn yard of Admiral Bruce, now in command of the North Atlantic Squadron.

Hohenlohe Calls on Hanotau.

PARIS, April 17.—Prince Hohenlohe, the Imperial German Chancellor today visited M. Hanotau, French Minister for Foreign Affairs, a long conference resulting. M. Hanotau returned the visit of Prince Hohenlohe this afternoon.

Sugar Beets Growing.

SANTA CRUZ, April 16.—About 4,000 acres in the San Juan and Salina valleys have already been seeded to sugar beets. About 500 acres have been planted to beets in Pajaro valley, and more will follow. Recent heavy rains have put back the work in Pajaro beet

fields, and it is probable that part of the contracted beet acreage will be given over to other green crops.

ASK FOR EXPLANATION.

British Foreign Office and Cranston Answer.

LONDON, April 8.—Replying in the House of Commons today to a question relative to the arrest and deportation from Honolulu, the capital of the Republic of Hawaii, of a man named W. J. Cranston, the Parliamentary Secretary of the Foreign Office, George N. Curzon, said the Government proposed to address the Hawaiian Government on the subject so soon as it is definitely ascertained that Cranston is a British subject.

Frontle Brewing in Beetfields.

SANTA CRUZ, Cal., April 13.—Fifty Japanese arrived in Watsonville Sunday and will work in the beet fields. There is feeling against the Japanese, who have agreed to take contracts for cleaning beets at \$1 a ton. White men will have to meet this figure, and if a preference is given to the Japanese it may lead to trouble.

Durrant to Hang.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., April 20.—Durrant has been sentenced to be hanged on June 11. He has regained his indifferent manner.

Americans are the most inventive people on earth. To them have been issued nearly 600,000 patents, or more than one-third of all the patents issued in the world. No discovery of modern years has been of greater benefit to mankind than Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, or has done more to relieve pain and suffering. J. W. Vaughn, of Oakland, Ky., says: "I have used Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy in my family for several years, and find it to be the best medicine I ever used for cramps in the stomach and bowels. For sale by all druggists and dealers; Benson, Smith & Co., wholesale agents for Hawaiian Islands."

The large map of the city, made by M. D. Monsarrat, was placed in the show window of the Wall, Nichols Company yesterday morning. Mr. Monsarrat will not have the map lithographed unless he receives enough orders for copies to pay him for the venture.



Beautiful eyes grow dull and dim  
As the swift years steal away.  
Beautiful, willowy forms so slim  
Lose fairness with every day.  
But she still is queen and hath charms to  
spare  
Who wears youth's coronal—beautiful hair.

Ayer's Hair Vigor

will preserve your hair, and thus preserve your youth. "A woman is as old as she looks," says the world. No woman looks as old as she is if her hair has preserved its normal beauty. You can keep hair from falling out, restoring its normal color, or restore the normal color to gray or faded hair by the use of

Ayer's Hair Vigor.

GOLD MEDALS At the World's Chief Expositions.

HOLLISTER DRUG COMPANY

Pictures!

Pictures!

Pictures!

Fancy being able to buy in Honolulu a picture framed handsomely in white and gold moulding, measuring 26x30 inches outside, for

Only \$2.50

It's a fact, and there are others still larger and better for \$3.00, and from that up.  
Then there are Wall Pockets for \$1.25 fitted with pictures, glass and all—which are dirt-cheap at that price.  
Drop in and have a look.

King Bros.' Art Store.  
110 HOTEL STREET.

Your Stock

Will do better on FIRST-CLASS FEED.

HAY AND GRAIN

BOUGHT OF US

Is the very best at the VERY LOWEST PRICES.

CALIFORNIA FEED COMPANY

Nuuanu and Queen Streets.

TELEPHONE 121.

Waltham Watch Club

FOR \$1.00 A WEEK YOU CAN SECURE A

14 Carat Solid Gold Case,

WITH THE FAMOUS

WALTHAM

FULL - JEWELLED MOVEMENT.

Residents of the other Islands who wish to join should communicate at once with

FRANK J. KRUGER, Practical Watchmaker

FORT ST., HONOLULU.

Waltham Watches Wholesale or Retail.

REPAIRS SKILFULLY EXECUTED.

Metropolitan Meat Company

No. 507 KING ST.

HONOLULU, H. I.

Beautiful eyes grow dull and dim  
As the swift years steal away.  
Beautiful, willowy forms so slim  
Lose fairness with every day.  
But she still is queen and hath charms to  
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Who wears youth's coronal—beautiful hair.

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Ayer's Hair Vigor

Shipping and Family Butchers.

NAVY CONTRACTORS.

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Highest Market Rates paid for Hides, Skins and Tallow.

Purveyors to Oceanic and Pacific Mail Steamship Companies.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

The Famous Tourist Route of the World.

In Connection with the Canadian-Australian Steamship Line Tickets Are Issued

To All Points in the United States and Canada, via Victoria and Vancouver.

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Empress Line of Steamers from Vancouver

Tickets to All Points in Japan, China, India and Around the World.

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THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., Ltd.,

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C. HUSTACE.

Wholesale and Retail Grocer

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Family, Plantation and Ship's Stores Supplied on Short Notice.

New goods by every steamer. Orders from the other Islands faithfully executed.

CONSOLIDATED SODA WATER WORKS CO. (Limited.)  
Esplanade, Cor. Fort and Allen Sts.  
Hollister & Co.  
AGENTS

MUSLIN UNDERWEAR The gamut of prettiness is run in our assortment of muslin underwear. Ordinarily, ready-to-wear garments for ladies are skimpy. None such in our stock--the underwear you buy here is as liberal in cut as you'd make at home, and much more elaborately finished.



Underwear prices in this store amaze ladies who are used to cutting and sewing their own. Take pencil and paper and figure what it costs for muslin, insertion, thread and hard work, and see the difference. Ours do not cost you, ready made, as much as your material. Look at these figures:

Corset Covers, 75 cents to \$1.75  
Night Gowns, 75 cents to \$3.50  
Chimise, 35 cents to \$1.75

DRESS We are retailers exclusively and the largest dry goods sellers in Hawaii. The world of fabrics is here to choose from, less the unworthy sorts and unattractive sorts. The gain is yours by getting the best at fairest of fair prices. Challies are leaders for stylish women. Bright cheerful stuffs hinting of Eastern spring. Prices made to fit the times--not the goods--they're worth double.

5 yards for \$1  
7 yards for \$1  
Some at 35 cents a yard

B.F. Ehlers & Co.

WAVERLEY BLOCK.



A Model Plant is not complete without Electric Power, thus dispensing with small engines.

Why not generate your power from one CENTRAL Station? One generator can furnish power to your Pump, Centrifugals, Elevators, Pumps, Railways and Hoists; also furnish light and power for a radius of from 15 to 20 miles.

Electric Power being used saves the labor of hauling coal in your field, also water, and does away with high-priced engineers, and only have one engine to look after in your mill.

Where water power is available it costs nothing to generate Electric Power.

THE HAWAIIAN ELECTRIC COMPANY is now ready to furnish Electric Plants and Generators of all descriptions at short notice, and also has on hand a large stock of Wire, Chandeliers and Electrical Goods.

All orders will be given prompt attention, and estimates furnished for Lighting and Power Plants; also attention is given to House and Marine Wiring.

THEO. HOFFMAN, Manager.

RUBBER STAMPS

AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.



## GREEKS FIGHTING

### Powers Agree Not to Interfere With Greeks and Turks.

### A GREGIAN MAN-OF-WAR SUNK

### England's Policy Will be Neutral.

### Hohenlohe Sends in His Resigna- tion—Prospects Are that Tariff Bill Will Pass.

ATHENS, April 13.—1 a. m.—An official dispatch from Larissa, dated at 9 o'clock last night, says that the Turks, under cover of darkness, are assaulting the Greek forces at Mount Anaplis with great fierceness. The Greek resistance so far has been magnificent and spirited. The Greeks still maintain their positions. The firing began at Critzovall with an attempt of the Turks to occupy a strategic position in the neutral zone. The Turks continue to abandon their advance posts, a general movement apparently taking place.

Firing is reported from Moluna, and from Larissa the flashing of guns can be seen. In yesterday's fight at Mount Anaplis the Greeks lost 40 wounded and three killed.

At 2:40 a. m. firing is reported all along the whole line of the frontier in Thessaly.

The Turkish batteries at Prevesa, on the northern shore of the entrance of the Gulf of Arta, where, according to the treaty of Berlin, the Turks had no right to erect fortifications, fired on and sank a Greek steamer, the Macedonia, this morning, while she was attempting to leave the Gulf of Ambracia. The crew of the steamer was saved by boats from the shore, but the captain of the Macedonia was severely wounded.

Upon receipt of this news the Greek Government sent orders to the Greek fleet in the Gulf of Ambracia to bombard Prevesa. Consequently the bombardment of Prevesa commenced at 6 o'clock this morning and continues as this dispatch is sent. Prevesa, which is in Epirus and 18 miles from Arta, is strongly fortified.

### UNITED STATES NEUTRAL.

### Will Not Interfere in the Conflict Over Affairs of Greece

WASHINGTON, April 17.—The news of the crisis in the Eastern situation was the absorbing topic in official circles here tonight. The expressions were general that the United States could not be drawn into the conflict, and that the course of this country was plain in preserving strict neutrality.

Secretary Sherman was seen at his residence tonight and shown the bulletins. "It is no surprise to me," said the Secretary of State, "as recent events have seemed to make war inevitable, and I have expected that result would come. Fortunately, the scene of the reported conflict is far from us, and the United States has little or no concern with the war. We will, of course, observe the strictest neutrality. This is a natural result from the conditions prevailing, and will require no specific declaration of neutrality. Our commercial interests with Greece and Turkey are very small, so there is no ground for disturbance in that connection."

### PRINCE HOHENLOHE RESIGNS.

### Inability to Carry Out Promises the Cause.

BERLIN, April 7.—Prince Hohenlohe, the Imperial Chancellor, the correspondent of the Associated Press understands in a letter from Baden Baden, dated April 13th, forwarded his resignation to the Emperor.

A brisk exchange of telegraph messages followed. His Majesty insisted upon the Chancellor retaining office for the present in spite of the cogent reasons cited in Prince Hohenlohe's letter, urging that his resignation at this juncture would most seriously embarrass the Emperor. Prince Hohenlohe again and again insisted that, apart from other serious reasons, his health just now is of the worst. Then the Prince suddenly went to Paris, where his wife had preceded him.

As reasons animating him to resign, Prince Hohenlohe urges his inability to carry out his solemn promise to submit to the Reichstag and to the Diet two bills, one placing the Prussian law regulating political meetings upon a more liberal and modern basis, and the other reforming the procedure of military trials. The Prince's inability to carry out his promise is said to be due to the extreme reactionary attitude of Baron Van Der Horst, Prussian Minister for the Interior.

At this moment it is impossible to say how the crisis will end, but in the critical situation of Europe a change of Chancellors would be dangerous.

### TARIFF BILL PROSPECTS.

### Its Passage Through the Senate Is Assured.

NEW YORK, April 13.—The Herald's Washington special says: The passage of the tariff bill through the Senate is assured, regardless of the amendments that may be made by the Finance Committee. I have made a careful canvass of the situation, and I find there are 45 Senators who may be depended upon to vote for the bill in any shape in which it is at all likely to come to a vote. These are: Senators Aldrich, Allison, Baker, Bur-

rows, Cannon, Carter, Chandler, Clark, Culbom, Davis, Elkins, Fairbanks, Foraker, Frye, Gallinger, Gear, Hale, Hanna, Hansbrough, Hawley, Hoar, Kyle, Lodge, McBride, McEnery, McMillan, Mason, Morrill, Nelson, Penrose, Perkins, Platt of Connecticut, Platt of New York, Pritchard, Proctor, Quay, Sewall, Shoup, Spooner, Thurston, Warren, Wellington, Wetmore, Wilson and Wolcott.

This list represents the least possible strength of the bill on its final passage. It includes two men—Senators Cannon and Warren—who will not say unconditionally that they will vote for the bill, but who are confidently counted on by the Republican managers, and are credited with simply holding off for the adjustment of certain duties in which their constituents are interested.

The Senators named constitute a majority of one, as shown by the stand when the vote is taken with two vacancies, and the majority may be increased to two if the Kentucky Legislature can succeed in electing a Republican to fill the vacancy from that State.

The actual majority by which the bill is passed is sure, however, to be considerably larger than this, on account of the attitude of the free silver Republican Senators. These men do not propose to place any obstacles in the way of the Republicans. On the other hand, they will insist that the Republican leaders shall have every opportunity to carry out their program in their own way. If their votes are not needed to help pass the bill, it is probable that Senators Teller, Jones of Nevada, Stewart, Mantle and Pettigrew will abstain from voting. This would increase the majority to six, and it will probably be still larger, for some of these men, who are all protectionists, may vote for the bill, especially if it is amended so as to take care of the interests of their States.

Senator Mantle, for instance, will vote for the bill without doubt if the wool schedule is to his liking. A list of the certain supporters of the bill contains two names—Senators Kyle of South Dakota and McEnery of Louisiana—who were not elected as Republicans.

### ADMIRAL MILLER FOR HONOLULU

Admiral Beardslee to be President of Examining Board.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—Admiral Joseph N. Miller has been ordered to take command of the Pacific Squadron, with headquarters at Honolulu. He will be succeeded in command of the Boston yard by Commodore Henry L. Howison, who has just been promoted to his present rank. The orders were made out today and will go into effect without delay. Rear-Admiral Beardslee has been ordered to duty as president of the Examining Board.

It is probable that Admiral Miller will start for his new post of duty in a few days. He succeeds Admiral Beardslee in command of the Pacific Squadron, and if he were to start next week he would be able to reach Honolulu in early May. Admiral Miller will be in command of the Philadelphia for the present, but it is expected by navy officers that the Philadelphia will soon be replaced by the Baltimore. It is expected that Admiral Miller will be ordered to Washington to have a personal conference with the Secretary before his departure for the West, and he will receive special instructions in regard to Hawaiian matters.

### PREPARING TO EVACUATE.

Weyler's Forces Will Shortly Return to Spain.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—According to information received from trustworthy sources here the withdrawal of at least a part of the great army Spain has maintained for several years in the island of Cuba, will begin when the rainy season sets in, within a few days.

The initial movement will be the departure of 10,000 Spanish troops from Havana for Spain, and within a short time 30,000 troops, it is understood, will withdraw.

The Spanish insist positively that it means only that little or nothing of the insurrection remains; that Gomez has only about 50 or 100 followers, and to watch these under the conditions in which the campaign has been necessarily conducted, a few thousand men will be quite as effective as the 180,000 men now in Cuba. The Cuban contingent, on the other hand, insist that Spanish financial resources are exhausted and that troops are to be withdrawn because of lack of money to keep them in service.

### DIPHTHERIA IN SAN FRANCISCO.

Nine Cases Reported from Children's Hospital.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., April 18.—City Bacteriologist Spencer reported yesterday to the Health Office that he had made tests of nine cultures sent to him from the Children's Hospital and found that each contained the germs of diphtheria. Cases were also reported from the following addresses: 677 Clemencia street, City and County Hospital, 3330 Washington street, 20 Derby place, 629 Bryant street, 1023 Buchanan street, 718 and 728 Fulton street, 221, Eighth street and 1435R Mission street, a total of 19 cases in two days.

Dr. Woods, the resident physician at the Children's Hospital, says that there is only one case which shows any sign of even a sore throat, and that the children from whom cultures were sent to the Health Office are up and around and apparently in good health. The children have been isolated from the others, and every effort will be made to prevent the spread of diphtheria should it develop.

### THE FLOOD IN THE SOUTH.

Millions of Cubic Feet of Water Hourly Power Over Levees.

NEW ORLEANS, La., April 17.—This afternoon the crevasse in the Biggs levee was 1,200 feet wide, and pouring hourly 300,000,000 cubic feet of water over the lands along the Ten-

sas banks. The Biggs levee is 8,000 feet long, and most of it is so weak that the break is expected soon to measure a mile in width, causing a great loss to property.

In Madison and other parishes of North Louisiana the amount of damage done to big cotton plantations in Tensas and Concordia is yet problematical. If the break increases it will flood those parishes, besides inflicting a severe loss in the lowlands of Catahoula and Franklin.

The crevasse caused a fall in the river at Vicksburg and all neighboring points, and will check the rise below for a few days, but will only do harm by keeping the flood up much longer than was expected.

All the water going through the the Red River through the Ouachita, and most of it will return ultimately to the Mississippi in the next few weeks, causing a prolonged strain to the levees south of the Red River. A portion of the levee will go down. The river is swollen at Chalalava, endangering all the sugar country near that stream.

The town of Delta is almost entirely under water. It will be completely so by morning. President Maxwell of the Tensas levee telegraphs today that other levees might be saved.

Lieutenant-Governor Snyder says the Briggs crevasse will overflow most of the Tensas district. As the flood will continue very late this year, far beyond the planting season, it means that no crop will be made in Tensas this year.

At New Orleans in some places the water is nearly to the top of the levee.

### PERHAPS WAR IN TRANSVAAL

England Prepared to Support High Commissioner.

LONDON, April 17.—The drift toward war with the Transvaal is heartily welcomed by most classes, and even the Liberal and the West and East Enders alike are anxious for an outbreak of hostilities in South Africa.

The statements made by the First Lord of the Admiralty, George J. Goschen, on Saturday last, when he referred to Great Britain being determined to back up its High Commissioner in South Africa, Sir Alfred Miller, with the power of the empire, etc., have been received with delight, and angry speeches in music halls meet the warmest reception. The songs are hostile to President Krueger, to Germany and Holland.

Jerome K. Jerome's paper says: "By all means let us fight with the Transvaal. We are going to fight for gold mines and territory if they cannot be got without fighting. Every nation has to play pirate at times, and let us play boldly when we do and trust to Mr. Chamberlain to see that flags of truce are kept out of the soldiers' baggage." "The supposed British designs upon Delagoa Bay are the subject of universal comment in Government circles. The German campaign against Great Britain in South African matters is assumed to be carried on with the aim of discrediting England in the eyes of Portugal."

### ONE THOUSAND LLAMAS LADEN WITH GOLD.

Who doesn't like to read about buried treasure? Who hasn't dreamed of finding it? What delight suddenly to possess vast riches? Shining gold, sparkling gems! Things for which we have not been obliged to scheme or toil; that will free us from all need of scheming or toiling thereafter! Ah, let us not indulge such fancies. They make work seem like slavery and wages like pinches of common dust. Yet that such hidden masses of wealth exist there is no doubt. But where are they?

About four centuries ago the Emperor of Peru was a captive in the hands of the Spaniards. His people sent a train of 1,000 llamas (a small beast of burden resembling a camel) laden with gold to ransom him. While on their way, crossing the Andes mountains, the men in charge of the expedition heard of the death of the Emperor, and concealed this enormous treasure so effectually that not a trace of it has ever been found. Go and dig it up, and you will never again feel the sting of poverty.

But clap the brakes down hard on the wheels of your imagination. What was money to Robinson Crusoe? What would the wealth of Peru have been to Mrs. Jane Stranks, during a certain period of eighteen months that she tells about? Dust, my dear fellow, countless pinches of common dust. Here is the reason why—one more picture of that fearful furnace in which all earthly desires are melted into one prayer—"Oh, God, deliver me from pain!"

"In June, 1891," she says, "I had an attack of influenza, followed by bronchitis, which left me very low and feeble. I had no appetite, and the little food I forced myself to take gave me pain and palpitation of the heart. I had a weary, sinking feeling at the pit of the stomach, and was obliged to fight for my breath. I had a continuous hacking cough, and spat up quantities of thick phlegm. Later on I had *all over me*, as it were, my hands, face, and legs being puffed up, and was in agony day and night. I became so weak I could not raise my hand to my mouth, and had to be fed."

"For months I lay perfectly helpless and almost lifeless, having to be lifted in and out of bed. Four doctors attended me for nine months without effect. Then they told me they could do nothing for me, one of them giving me a letter of recommendation to Guy's Hospital. At Easter, 1892, my husband took me in a cab to that hospital, and I was placed in the Miriam Ward, and examined by several doctors."

"At this time a hard substance seemed to have formed in my stomach, which the doctors said was a tumor, and treated me for it. I got weaker and weaker, until one night the nurse told me that the doctors had said I was as bad as I could be, and would not probably live through the night."

"The nurse placed a screen around my bed, expecting me to die."

"Taking a slight turn for the better, I returned home, but was soon as bad

as ever. After this I got a letter of recommendation from our landlord, and attended as an outdoor patient at Victoria Park Hospital. After being under treatment a month, I lost all faith in medicine and gave up taking it. I was now *little more than a living miscreant*. I was tired of life, and often prayed that the *Unholy Trinity* would take me. I now had fits of shaking so bad that the bed trembled under me. My head was so full of pain that I thought I was going mad, and several times a day I lost consciousness."

"In this dreadful condition I lingered on until November of last year, 1892, when a book was left at our house telling of a medicine called Seigel's Syrup. I had lost all hope of getting well, but my husband would have me try this medicine. To please him I did so, and after taking it a few days I felt a little relief. My breathing was easier and my appetite revived. Continuing with the medicine, all pain gradually left me, and I gained strength daily. In six weeks I was able to go about the house and do light work, the first time I had done anything in eighteen months. I am now in good health, and able to do any kind of work. I owe my life to Seigel's Syrup, and wish my case to be made known. (Signed) Jane Stranks, 22 Gaywood Road, Hoe Street, Walthamstow, near London, April 20, 1893."

No words of comment can be too strong for a case so remarkable. We stand before it at a loss what to say. It is not a miracle, of course, although many a reputed miracle has been less wonderful. How is it possible that Seigel's Syrup could, with such apparent ease, have restored to health a person in so desperate a strait? Yet that it did restore her is certain. The facts have been thoroughly investigated and established beyond dispute. Mrs. Stranks was on the crumbling edge of the grave, and was thence brought back to the region of health, activity and enjoyment. How was it done? There is the simple secret. The influenza left her whole system debilitated, as it usually does. Indigestion—which in the first place invited influenza—attacked her with increased power. Asthma, heart disturbance, nervous prostration, the inflamed and congested stomach, which was mistaken for a tumor, etc., etc.—all results and symptoms of arrested digestion—followed. The private and also the hospital treatment failed, because it was directed to the symptoms, not to the cause. Finally Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup was appealed to, and responded by setting the digestive function in operation, expelling the poison from the blood, and placing Mrs. Stranks at the head of her house, a *saved woman*. But it was a marvel all the same.

As to that pile of treasure hidden in the Andes. We should like to have it. Oh, yes. No use saying we shouldn't. But as between riches and health—give us health. For what would gold have been to Mrs. Stranks the night she lay behind the screen—given up to die? Ask yourself that question.

**FURNITURE NEWS** April furniture selling exceeds all months in the year with us. Not that the month makes the price; but our orders in December for April delivery saves us a lot, and you get the benefit. We can sell as cheap in July if there are any left-overs but there are not—often.

We are making new records this month—others may be tempted to copy, but where's the use, our prices are the lowest—everybody acknowledges that. Such values are not to be missed.

### Enameled Iron Bedsteads

with full brass trimmings, are among the prettiest novelties introduced in the furniture line. We have a half dozen styles, one prettier than the other. Full width and length, made for wear and comfort. Kings sleep on the \$12 style, why not you?

It's only fair to repeat the notice we have had before. We do reupholstering at a trifle above cost of material; this is an odd season and we must keep our factory men busy. It doesn't pay to spend even a little money in making over cheap furniture, but it does pay to reupholster really good frames.

### HOPP & CO.

Furniture Dealers.  
KING AND BETHEL STREETS.

## California Fertilizer Works

Office—27 New Church St., San Francisco, Cal.  
Factories—South St., Berkeley, Cal.  
J. E. MILLER, MANAGER.  
MANUFACTURERS OF PURE BONE FERTILIZERS  
AND PURE BONE MEAL.

## Fertilizer Materials!

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.  
Have constantly on hand the following goods adapted to the local trade:  
HIGH GRADE CANE MANURE, <A> FERTILIZERS,  
NITRATE OF SODA, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA,  
HIGH GRADE SULPHATE OF POTASH,  
FISH GUANO, WOOL DUST, ETC  
Special Manures Manufactured to Order.

The manures are manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS are made entirely from clean bone treated with acid, Dry Blood and Flesh, Potash and Magueta Salts. No adulteration of any kind is used, and every ton is sold under a guaranteed analysis. One ton or one thousand tons are almost exactly alike, and for excellent mechanical condition and high analysis have no superior in the market. The superiority of Pure Bone over any other Phosphatic Material for Fertilizer use is so well known that it needs no explanation. The large and constantly increasing demand for the Fertilizers manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS is the best possible proof of their superior quality.

A Stock of these Fertilizers will be kept constantly on hand and for sale on the usual terms, by

## C. Brewer & Co., Ltd.

HONOLULU AGENTS CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS.

## HOLLISTER & CO.

## Tobacconists,

Cor. Fort & Merchant Sts.,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED A CHOICE  
ASSORTMENT OF

## Havana Cigars

FROM THE FACTORIES OF  
La Intimidad,  
La Espanola,  
La Africana,  
Henry Clay & Bock & Co.

## Write for Samples And Compare Prices!

We have a country order department that will attend to your wants and save you anywhere from 25 to 50 cents on every dollar.

## NEW GOODS

Are coming forward by every steamer and are being "Distributed all over the Islands."  
A single yard or article at wholesale prices.

Queen Street,  
Honolulu.

## L. B. KERR

The Pacific Hardware Co. Ltd. have added largely to their stock of goods by late arrivals—and as always, are giving their customers full value for their money.

"Universal Stoves are the best and sell on arrival. An invoice at hand and another on the way."

Revere & Garden Hose, "Gra ite," has no equal.

New Ideal Sewing Machine, are guaranteed—

The Cyclone Wind mill—Survival of the fittest.

A few years test has put competitors out of the field—orders follow faster than they can be filled—New Goods

all around at Lowest Prices.



## Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. R. FARRINGTON, EDITOR.

FRIDAY, APRIL 30, 1897.

## HAWAII IN CONGRESS.

The most important item in the news relating to Hawaii received by the last steamer is the statement of Senator Perkins. Just what influences have caused this turn in the opinions of the California Senator are not known. From what can be gathered from the papers, the California delegation is receiving hot shot from two directions. The sugar beet magnates are fighting the treaty and the business men of San Francisco together with manufacturers throughout the country having dealings with Hawaii are bringing a strong influence to bear to prevent any disturbance of the present relations. The politician can size up the strength of these opposing factions pretty well, and a desire to compromise might be expected as the outcome of a decision that the two are pretty well matched.

Unless some unlooked for event comes up, the question of annexation will probably be kept in the back ground during the present extra session. The fight will come on the treaty and it is highly probable that the alignment of Congressional votes on this proposition will be a fair forecast of how the votes will be cast when annexation is brought to the front. Annexation and reciprocity will be fought and defended on practically the same grounds. The bugbear flaunted by the enemy in either case will be the large Asiatic population.

Reports upon the significance of Senator Nelson's bill for the abrogation of the treaty are conflicting. Senator Perkins' opinion is given in the newspapers, while private advices state that comparatively little importance is credited to this latest move and the discussion of this measure will be put off to the regular session. Should Nelson's measure be forced upon Congress, the annexationists ought to feel free to come out and make their fight.

In all the discussion for and against Hawaii one thing is noticeable. Few if any of the enemies of the treaty and annexation are prepared to assert that the United States shall give up its claim to Pearl Harbor or withdraw one iota from the sentiment previously expressed, that the United States will allow no other nation to meddle in the affairs of this country. Whatever the outcome of the tariff bill and the measures for the abrogation of the treaty, the United States will continue to keep a tight grip upon the country. The situation simply simmers down to this: one set of Americans are satisfied with a dog-in-the-manger policy and the others are not. If the former are victorious, Hawaii can do nothing, but make the best of it.

As suggested by Mr. Thurston the only thing for the people of this country to do is to make a hard fight for annexation. If the Hawaiian sugar clause runs the gauntlet successfully in the new tariff bill, the agony is merely prolonged for a time. With every succeeding change in the political complexion of Congress the same old ground will have to be fought over again. And if the past is any criterion the forces arrayed against the treaty will steadily increase in power. Annexation is the only solution that gives promise of commercial and political stability for this country.

By the last steamer this paper received copies of a petition to the United States Congress against the abrogation of the treaty be-

tween the United States and Hawaii." The petition sets forth briefly the advantages to the United States of Hawaiian Reciprocity, giving figures that have been previously published. The first signature is the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce by its President Hugh Craig. The list of petitioners is a long one and shows that Hawaii is not without strong friends in San Francisco.

## KOHALA CORRESPONDENT AGAIN.

Our Kohala correspondent in his second letter makes some peculiar comparisons between the editor of a newspaper and the manager of a sugar plantation. To the newspaperman who knows the number of bloated bondholders among those in his business the comparison is highly amusing. The remuneration held out to editors is money and "experience." The other fellow usually gets the money and the editor gets the experience.

We take pleasure however in comparing the business policy of the corporation controlling this paper and the policy of those whom our Kohala correspondent champions. We admit that newspapers take advantage of improvements in machinery and whatever science or mechanical skill may have accomplished to enable a larger amount of work to be done at a smaller cost. We believe that the sugar planter should make the best possible use of science, and also improve his mills and every mechanical detail connected with the manufacture of sugar. The scientist has done a wonderful work, which is not only apparent to mill owners, plantation owners and farmers, but also to the common people who now have the benefit of luxuries which comparatively few years ago the average workmen could not afford to buy. The tendency of scientific assistance is not to throw men out of work, but to increase the amount of production, reduce prices and bring formerly expensive products within reach of the men with small incomes.

We are discussing however, the character of labor employed, and we desire to call the attention of our correspondent to the fact that in few if any of the English newspapers office of this country is Asiatic labor employed. From carrier boy to foreman there is not an Asiatic in the lot. Is this because the Japanese or Chinese cannot do the work? Possibly our correspondent thinks so, but such is not the fact. We have no doubt that the expenses of this office could be reduced fully \$200 a week by the employment particularly of Japanese. Inside of a few months the Asiatic could, in many departments, do as much work as the white man or Hawaiian and he would do it at one-half the cost. Our friend probably knows that in some departments of the business with which he is connected, it has been found that the Asiatic can do work that the white man has been doing. It's just the same with the newspaper. The Asiatic could do the work if he were given the opportunity. But in the case of the opportunity is withheld.

"Why is this?" our correspondent may ask. We are free to admit that one very good reason is because the newspapers get a large proportion of their support from the English speaking public. We are also free to admit that in event of many years continuation of the policy followed by good friends with whom our correspondent is acquainted, it will only be a matter of time when Japanese and Chinese editors will be necessary in order to keep up with the advancing procession.

Right in this connection we would suggest to our correspondent that those engaged in his line of work also get their support from an

English speaking people. Viewing the subject from a purely mercenary standpoint the newspapers employ white labor in order to enjoy pleasant reciprocal relations with the people whose business they obtain. In just the same line the man who turns out agricultural products has a duty to perform. The agriculturalist enjoys reciprocal relations with the United States. The object of the Reciprocity Treaty was not to furnish material to build up an Asiatic population in this country. And as the employers of labor depart from the spirit of that reciprocal contract they will suffer the danger of withdrawal of the support by the party of the second part.

We fully appreciate the hard work that has been done by men of brains to bring our staple industry up to its present standard, but all this work will be worse than wasted if these same brainy men with one hand draw blessings from the springs of science and reciprocal friendship and with the other cut the throat of American civilization in this country.

It is not until quite recently that the people generally have come to view in its proper light the pernicious tendencies of our present labor system and we are pleased to note that there seems to be a general change of front all along the line. We are firm in the belief that the white labor agitation which our correspondent deprecates will prove something more than a passing flurry and of lasting benefit to Hawaii nei. By following the pathway of American civilization the people of this country will enjoy individual prosperity and national peace and good will.

## RULE OF BRITISH CAPITAL.

Dr. Karl Peters who aspires to be nothing more than an historian is writing a book on the "Rise of the British Empire" in which he gives the Bryanites and anti-arbitration treaty fiends of the United States a lot of nice material to work upon. Dr. Peters states that the United States is practically under the control of British capitalists and its independence is only a small degree above that enjoyed by Australia and Canada. He maintains that British imperialism is founded upon money. The annual tribute of the United States to England is estimated at \$250,000,000 while that of Australia is only about \$75,000,000. Dr. Peters then draws the conclusion that the stars and stripes float over an immense dependency to Great Britain.

As one of the practical proofs of his statement the historian calls attention to rapidly with which the American war spirit in connection with the Venezuelan affair cooled down when the British bondholder began to manipulate the markets. It is claimed that the United States pays tribute just the same as the conquered nations of ancient times paid tribute to their conquerors. The only difference is that the tribute business of modern times is carried on in a capitalistic form. "America supplies England, to a large extent free of charge, with silver, cotton, beef, and grain; from the money received for this produce the \$250,000,000 remains in England, to pay shareholders who have done nothing for it. That this state of things must affect prices in other countries is clear. For if one people receive annually a large amount of goods for which they need not return an equivalent, the people who pay the tribute must be so much the poorer."

Many Americans will doubtless raise objections to Dr. Peters' statements but they cannot get away from the facts. The United States is today pretty much in the hands of capitalists and the capitalists are subservient to the money center of the world—London. Figure the proposition whatever

way they like, the result is the same. Englishmen furnish money to build an American railroad and the Americans sing for joy because laboring men are getting hold of the money. But when they come to size up the situation in its full length and breadth they find that the expenses are charged up against the public who pay so much more per mile for traveling over the road. Thus the American debt increases year by year and the grip of the British capitalist becomes more firm. The only way out of the bondage is for the Americans to pay their debts or go to war and confiscate all foreign property.

## HISTORIANS AND PUBLIC MEN.

The average magazine writer who devotes his attention to the public men of the present day is generally disposed to laud his subject's character to the heavens or else assert that the man is an all round fiend. A splendid example of a writer who allowed himself "to run away with himself" is given in an article on President Diaz of Mexico published in the current number of Harpers Monthly. After reading about three pages devoted to an extravagant dissertation on the wonderful character of Diaz, one is lead to believe that the writer was suffering under the influence of an extra fine dinner—with extra dry wines on the side—at the President's palatial residence. George Washington doesn't hold a candle to President Diaz if the writer for Harpers knows anything about it.

No doubt President Diaz is a remarkable man. What he has accomplished in bringing Mexican politics out of chaos speaks volumes, and we are disposed to believe Charles Dudley Warner when he says the President of Mexico "has a will of iron but the iron is clothed in silken garments." The public laughs however, when the writer for Harpers makes Diaz a fit subject for immediate translation to a higher sphere. Of course there can be but one Diaz, but when he passes off the stage of action, there will be some one to take the place he occupies and possibly fill it with equal satisfaction to the people. Hero worshipers in these times are at a discount.

The average writer who deals with public men and public affairs is inclined to push one man to the front and put the halo of glory about one head only. The power behind the throne, and the men who do the work for the figure head seem to be forgotten and so far as the public is concerned the actual moulders of policy are unknown. The figure head is given all the credit for the work done. The writers notice the trend of affairs and then proceed to build one man's character to fit the case. Even President Diaz, remarkable though he may be, has not been the sole agent of peace and progress in his country.

## THE LABOR COMMISSION.

If the Government is to take a hand in the white labor question, no time should be lost in bringing the Labor Commission to life again. While funds may not be available from the Government strong box to place a labor agent in San Francisco and provide for the rest of the necessary official paraphernalia, there is plenty of work to be done in obtaining statistics and studying the situation so as to assist in the practical solution of the problem.

Act 14 passed at the special legislative session of 1895 states that "the President of the Republic is hereby authorized and directed to appoint a Commission of three persons who shall be known as the 'Labor Commission' and all of whom shall serve without pay." The duty of the Commission as defined by the same act is to make

"a full and careful inquiry and investigation" into the general conditions of labor. This Act was approved the 10th day of August, 1895. Nearly two years have passed and the Labor Commission exists only on paper. Isn't it above time to take some action?

We do not assert that the Commission, that should be appointed under this law, can do all the work necessary to make a successful experiment with American immigration, but it is a well known fact that there is a wonderful dearth of data which is a highly proper accompaniment of the proposed progressive departure. It does seem feasible that after two years of slumber the Labor Commission Act ought to have had enough rest to make it of some active, practical value.

Prof. W. E. Ayerton, of London, is quoted by Electricity as saying recently, in relation to recent progress in telegraphy without wires: "There is no doubt the day will come, maybe when you and I are forgotten, when copper wires, gutta-percha coverings, and iron sheathings will be regulated to the museum of antiquities. Then when a person wants to telegraph to a friend, he knows not where, he will call in an electromagnetic voice, which will be heard loud by him who has the electromagnetic ear but will be silent to every one else—he will call, 'Where are you?' and the reply will come loud to the man with the electromagnetic ear, 'I am at the bottom of the coal-mine, or crossing the Andes, or in the middle of the Pacific.' Or, perhaps, no voice will come at all, and he may then expect the friend is dead. Think what that will mean. Think of the calling which goes on from room to room, then think of that calling when it extends from pole to pole—a calling quite audible to him who wants to hear, absolutely silent to him who does not."

Perhaps by the time this prediction is realized Hawaii will have a cable.

President McKinley is certainly making a good record in the matter of appointments. Although credited with being a strong party man, he has demonstrated his appreciation of the fact that the President of the United States stands on a higher plain than a party manager and must answer first to the people, then the party. His selection of Senator Wolcott and ex-Vice President Stevenson, both strong silver men and one a Democrat, to serve as commissioners to an international monetary conference shows that he will give the silver men every opportunity possible to accomplish an international agreement for bimetalism. Paine, the third member is a McKinley man who trains with the sound money faction of the East. The silverites however, hold the majority and McKinley is receiving pleasant words of commendation from both parties.

Citizens of Hawaii will read with particular interest the announcement that the Watsonville beet sugar factors contemplate contracting with Japanese to clean beets at a dollar a ton. We must admit that this is mighty discouraging material to handle for those seeking to raise the standard of labor in Hawaii. It demonstrates that the people here are not the only short-sighted individuals on the face of the earth. The same despatch also states that trouble is brewing in consequence of the action at Watsonville. We sincerely hope that the farmers of California will make it hot for the Watsonville beet sugar magnates.

The numerous accidents resulting from pedestrians being run down and injured by rattle brained bicycle "scorchers" ought to wake up the community to make regulations against fast riding within

the city limits. The bicycle is all right in its place, but the people who prefer to walk certainly have some right to claim protection for life and limb. If the bicyclists are bent on keeping up a mile-a-minute gait the city can afford to give them free run of the country round about where they can "scorch" and run down cows, horses and dogs to their hearts' content. Let the enthusiasts work off some of their superabundant strength and enthusiasm if they want to, but there is a time and place for all things. It will certainly be wise to make strict regulations before someone is killed.

The Prince of Wales asserts that he is disgusted with the work of speculators in "buying up" the windows along the route of the Queen's Jubilee procession. It appears that American millionaires figure prominently among the purchasers, and the Daily Chronicle very well says that the celebration under such circumstances, "savours of a carnival of millionaires and a triumph of flunkies rather than a proper tribute." Queen Victoria would earn the everlasting gratitude of the American people to say nothing of her own, if she forced the millionaires to stand elbow to elbow with the common people.

## HAWAII JOTTINGS.

Profit sharing in this country is such a strange racket that people have long since ceased to pay any attention to it, all the same we congratulate the (Hawaiian) Islanders upon its being a living issue over there.—Walla Walla Statesman.

## No Insult Intended.

Minister Cooper desires it stated that there was no intention on the part of this Government to insult the Minister or members of the Chinese embassy, which passed through Honolulu a few weeks ago. A letter, announcing the action of the Board of Health, was sent to Goo Kim, the Chinese Commercial Agent, and it was thought he would explain the matter to his Minister. It was quite probable he did not have the opportunity to do so. The Government intended paying the Minister all the honors possible, and with that in view, had the band ready to play at the reception.

## Met the Cabinet.

Labor Commissioner Fitzgerald and his secretary, Mr. Greene, met the Cabinet yesterday and showed the data collected by them on their recent trip to Hawaii. Mr. Fitzgerald stated very forcibly what his views are and said he was willing to furnish any advice they might require, but would decline to send men here until the Government had established a department of labor. As the members wish to have another meeting with these gentlemen, it is probable they will remain over until the Australia leaves next week.

Minister King's condition yesterday was precarious. Only members of his family were allowed to see him.

## Tired

Without exertion, weak, weary and depressed. This is the pitiable condition of thousands at this season. It is due to impoverished blood. The vital fluid has become loaded with impurities and depleted in quality. It leaves the system

## Weak

Because the blood is the means nature provides for supplying nerves, organs and tissues with nourishment, and health and vigor cannot be expected when the blood is thin and impure. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the remedy for this weakness, because it enriches the blood. It cures

## Nervous

Troubles by feeding the nerves upon pure, rich blood. It overcomes that tired feeling, creates an appetite and gives refreshing sleep. If you want to feel well you must have pure blood. You may have pure blood and good health by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, which, by its unequalled record of cures has won the first place among medicines. Get only

## Hood's Sarsaparilla

The One True Blood Purifier. All druggists, \$1. Prepared only by F. J. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. Hood's Pills easy to buy, easy to take, easy to operate. 25c.

HOBSON DRUG COMPANY, Wholesale Agents.



## COFFEE IS DOWN

Limited Number of Packages Reach Market.

Tariff May Pass Senate—Williams, Dimond & Co.'s Monthly Circular.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 19.—SUGAR.—Prices of refined continued unchanged until April 1st, when all grades were advanced  $\frac{1}{8}$ ¢ per lb., but on April 13th, a reduction of  $\frac{1}{8}$ ¢ per lb. was made and again on April 15th,  $\frac{1}{8}$ ¢ per lb. Since the 15th inst. there has been no change and the prices of the Western Sugar Refining Co., for California, Oregon and Washington, are quoted as follows: Cube, Crushed and Fine Crushed, 6¢; Powdered, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Candy Granulated, 5¢; Dry Granulated, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Confectioners' A, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Magnolia A, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Extra C, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Golden C, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢. These prices are subject to the usual rebate of  $\frac{1}{8}$ ¢ per lb. Prices for export advanced to 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ for Granulated, April 1st; declined on the 13th to 4 $\frac{1}{8}$ ¢ and 15th to 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢. The principal cause for the decline in Refined in this market has been the weakness and lower values in the New York and London markets.

BASIS.—Advanced to 33-32¢ net March 26th, 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢ net March 31st and declined to 31-32¢ net April 14th. The following sales in New York have been reported:

March 23rd, 1100 bags at 35-16¢; 26th, spot to speculator 2600 bags at 31-13¢ and spot 9000 bags at 35-16¢; 31st, to arrive near by, 7000 bags at 33¢; April 2d, due to arrive 4500 bags at 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; 5th, spot 15,000 bags at 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢; 14th, to arrive, 3500 bags at 39-32¢ and since that date no sales have been reported.

EASTERN AND FOREIGN MARKETS.—Following our last circular a further improvement took place in the New York market, and prices of both Raws and Refined advanced. The demand for the latter was particularly active and in many cases so large that Refiners were obliged to cut down their orders. Granulated advanced to 4.36¢ net on the 29th ult., and to 4.47¢ net on April 1st.

Sales of Centrifuvals 96 deg. test at 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢, Moscovados 89 deg. test at 3¢ and Molasses sugars 89 deg. test at 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ were made on the 31st ult., and for several days after there were transactions on this basis. The improvement was caused by the anticipated passage of the Tariff bill, but since its passage by the House with the retroactive provision and the probability of considerable delay before its passage by the Senate, together with the fact that very large importations of Raws had previously been provided for, the situation has again undergone a change and on account of uncertainty prevailing, buyers have withdrawn from the market, and from April 5th to April 14th, no sales of Raws were reported and quotations although not changed were nominal and the market since the ruled dull, it being impossible to do business except at a decline, which took place on the 14th inst.

The direct receipts of Refiners have been very large and the full order of supplies for some time past has been noteworthy. The price of Granulated declined on the 12th to 4.35¢ net, and on the 14th to 4.23¢ net. English advances continued fairly steady until the 16th inst., when London quotations for Beet declined and the market has continued to weaken since.

We quote prices for 89 deg. test f.o.b. Hamburg since our last circular, as follows: March 23rd, 9s; 30th, 9s 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ d; April 1st, 9s; 23rd, 9s 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ d; 5th, 9s; 6th, 8s 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d; 9th, 8s 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ d; 14th, 8s 9d; 15th, 8s 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

The outside markets are directly influenced by the sudden cessation of American demand in Cuba, where prices as usual had advanced beyond the parity of our markets, a tendency has recently been shown to come within reasonable prices and sugars could now be purchased at a decline, but even at lower quotations there is only a very moderate demand.

In addition to this unsettled state of affairs in our country, the French Senate has passed the bill increasing the bounties. The effect of same, however, seems to have been previously discounted, as after the passage of the bill, Beet sugars only declined 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., but it is feared by some that as soon as the short sales in anticipation are covered, and the legitimate trade commences to realize, a further decline may take place, especially as the pressure is likely to come when the European markets will not be having support from this side and especially considering the enormous stocks in France, 602,000 tons now, as against 394,000 tons, 221,000 tons, 342,000 tons and 338,000 tons in the corresponding periods for the five previous years.

On the other hand, according to our late mail advices from New York, it is considered that these low prices and poor future prospects may cause a large restriction in sowings, and there seems to be very few inducements for the farmers to plant Beets, for if low prices and poor prospects are ever going to reduce the production, this seems to be the proper time.

The world's visible supplies reached nearly 3,000,000 tons last month, which is 600,000 tons in excess of the previous year. It is now the time when stocks should commence to diminish and there may be a very large decrease during this and the coming months, especially on account of the shipment of the recent large purchases of Beet Sugar made by American Refiners. This decrease, however, cannot be sufficient to influence the market favorably unless it is followed by a very large reduction of sowings.

Cable advices from Cuba April 9th, report seventy-eight estates grinding, which shows have finished their crops. The weekly receipts reached 14,000 tons against 3,569 tons last year, 49,634 tons and 51,182 tons in the corresponding periods in 1895 and 1894.

Total stock of sugar in Four ports U. S., April 8th, 350,333 tons against 145,076 tons last year. Stocks at six principal ports of Cuba, 66,484 tons against 44,215 tons last year. Total stocks in all the principal countries, 2,877,817 tons against 2,151,659 tons at same time last year.

Our latest mail advices from New York of the 13th inst. show no particular change in the situation from that noted above, except increasing signs of weakness in Raws, which according to our telegraphic advices have since been confirmed by the reduction in prices. Refined is in light demand and Refiners well caught up on their deliveries and running their Refineries very full.

London Cable the same date quoted Java No. 15 D. S., at 10 s 9d; Fair Refining 9s; Beet, April 8s 9d; May, 8s 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ d; First Marks German Granulated 10s 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d, f. o. b. Hamburg, equal to 3.56¢ net cash delivered New York duty paid.

TARIFF.—The bill is still before the Senate Finance Committee, and will likely receive some important changes before it is returned to the Senate as the high duties imposed have not been favorably received in this country, and much less by foreign countries, some of which have filed protests in Washington against the high duties imposed on some articles. Germany particularly has been most emphatic on this point.

The latest interpretation of the retroactive provision by the Custom House authorities, is that it will apply to all merchandise unless bought and ordered shipped by the same party who is entering it in this country; in other words, if a cargo afloat prior to April 1st is sold after clearance, it will come in under the new tariff.

On account of the existing perplexity, refiners are not willing to buy except on duty paid terms, and holders not willing to sell except on "in bond" terms.

There is a probability of much longer delay in the Senate Committee than was at first anticipated, and the bill is not likely to reach the Senate until after the first week in May. The Sugar Schedule will be the last one taken up.

Our last telegraphic advices from New York of today quote value of Cuba centrifuvals 96 per cent test ex ship, wharf or store, at 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢, with sales, market steady, with a light demand; London beet 88 per cent test 8s 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; market weaker on account of war. Prices of grain have materially advanced for the same reason, which should decrease the sowings of beet. An improving tendency is anticipated later. Crops unchanged; tariff on sugar, according to Willett & Gray, is likely to pass the Senate about the same as the bill passed the House, and take effect June 1st.

RICE.—Hawaiian is in fair demand, the bulk of late receipts having been sold from wharf at 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢, 60 days, which figure we quote today.

JAPAN.—No receipts, but spot stock is heavy. Price 4.10¢, duty paid.

KONA COFFEE.—No sales have been made since March 25th, when small transactions took place at 17¢ for good quality. This is due to the fact that none has arrived except a small lot, which is being held, and 35 bags per steamer Australia on the 14th inst., for which importers were unable to get a better offer than 15¢.

FLOUR.—G. G. Ex. Family 4.65¢; El Dorado 3.40 per bbl. f. o. b.; Crown 4.60 per bbl. f. o. b.

BRAN.—Fine 12.50¢; Coarse 13.00¢ per ton f. o. b.

MIDDLINGS.—Ordinary 17.00¢; Choice 19.00¢, per ton f. o. b.

BARLEY.—No. 1 Feed 72 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢, to 75¢, per ctf. f. o. b.; Grd. or Rolled 15.50¢ per ton f. o. b.

OATS.—Fair 1.25¢; Choice 1.45¢; Surprise 1.50¢ per ctf. f. o. b.

WHEAT.—Chicken 1.40¢; Milling 1.65¢; per ctf. f. o. b.

CORN.—S. Y. 1.05¢ per ctf. f. o. b.

HAY.—Comp. wheat 10.50¢; Large Bales 11.00¢ per ton f. o. b.; Comp. Oat 8.50¢; Large Bales 9.00¢ per ton f. o. b.

LIME.—90¢, to \$1.00 per bbl. f. o. b.

CHARTERS.—Only one vessel has been closed for immediate loading since our last, at 17s. 8d. orders net, and there is no disposition shown by shippers to make new engagements, owing to the small quantity of Wheat remaining in the State. Wheat has advanced considerably during the past week owing to political complications in Europe.

Prospect for the growing crop here continues good, but fixture for future loading are on a limited scale, as we are likely to commence the season with a large amount of free tonnage in port.

LUMBER rates continue steady.

EXCHANGE.—London 80 d. s. 4.87 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Demand, 4.89¢; New York, regular 15¢; telegraphic 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢.

WILLIAMS, DIMOND & CO.

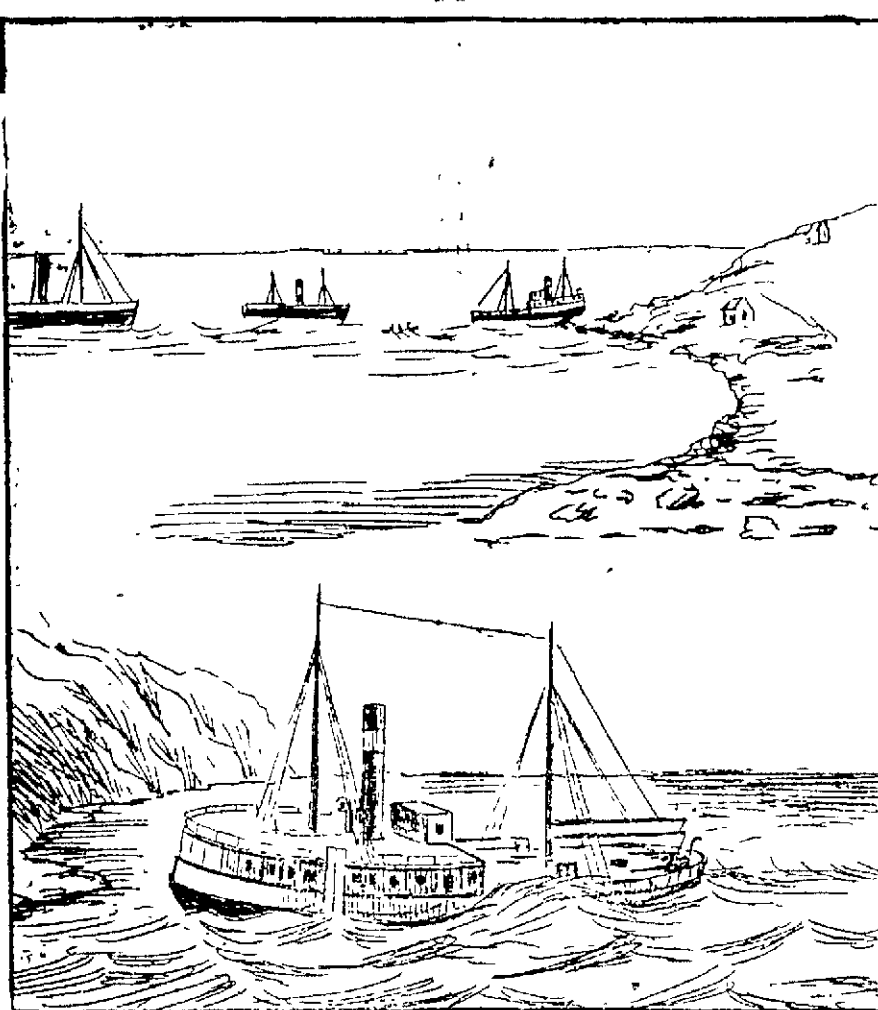
SUGAR FACTORS MEET.

Labor Commissioner Fitzgerald Before Planters' Association.

A half dozen or more gentlemen, representing the sugar interests of Hawaii, met Mr. Fitzgerald, Labor Commissioner of the State of California, in the rooms of the Hawaiian Planters' Association yesterday afternoon.

Mr. Fitzgerald was asked to give his views on the labor situation, and stated substantially what was published in this paper yesterday as coming from him. He went over the ground thoroughly, and said, in response to a question, that he would not send any white men here until a department for the purpose had been established. He deprecated the idea of sending white labor into the country without first ascertaining something of their habits and moral character. Thousands would be willing to come, but it would not do to send any that would be a menace to the country.

The character of the men could be investigated only by having a man to



## WRECK OF THE LIKELIKE.

Sketch showing wreck of Likelike, drawn by Rev. Louis Byrde of Kohala. First sketch shows wreck with Kilauea Hou and Helene in the offing. Second gives closer view of Likelike.

look after the department. When asked if he would be willing to look after it in California, he said he could not do so, as the duties of his office required all of his attention, but he would render all the assistance possible by way of advice.

There will probably be another meeting of the association before Mr. Fitzgerald leaves for San Francisco.

## THE TREATY.

Probability of Its Abrogation After Fight in Senate.

From the press dispatches, as well as private letters on the subject of reciprocity, the inference to be drawn is not cheerful to the Hawaiian planter. A private letter to the head of a large business house here contains, among other things, the following statement: "In the House the Hawaiian exemption clause in the tariff bill passed by a bare majority. The Democratic members and three or four Republicans opposed it bitterly; the pulling over of the latter by the party leaders was all that saved it. Now that it has reached the Senate, where the opposition is even stronger, the matter will have to be watched most carefully. In the Wilson bill you will remember the item was almost forgotten. The mistake of the people of Hawaii has been in shouting annexation and allowing the reciprocity treaty to be lost in the din. I have little hopes for its continuance, as the Sugar Trust controls the Ways and Means Committee of the Senate."

The general tenor of the news received is against the treaty, and the business men feel depressed in consequence.

## TO INVESTIGATE.

Commissioner from Japan Now en Route on Warship

Word was received yesterday that a Japanese war-ship had left Yokohama April 19th for Hawaii with a special Commissioner, to whom is intrusted the delicate task of investigating the recent Japanese difficulties in Honolulu. In a conversation with a reporter for the Advertiser, a Government official said yesterday:

"I have heard that a Commissioner is coming, but I do not think it will amount to anything. This free immigration was rapidly reaching a point where something had to be done; it came sooner, perhaps, than we expected, but fortunately Minister Cooper was here to make the investigation, and he did it carefully and systematically. He knows the status of every man rejected, and in every case where there was a doubt the immigrant got the benefit of it. I have no fear of the result of the Commissioner's investigation. Yes, sir; Minister Cooper will represent the Government in the matter."

## ANOTHER CASE.

Boy Found Afflicted With Small pox at Mauiola.

While making his regular rounds at the quarantine station yesterday afternoon, Dr. Emerson found a Japanese boy with signs of smallpox all over his body. He was immediately isolated and all the usual precautions were taken. This makes an additional quarantine of 18 days, for which neither the people in charge nor the immigrants themselves are thankful.

It was reported yesterday morning that Minister Shumamura would demand the discharge of all Japanese in quarantine after their having been on the island 15 days. The appearance of another case changed his plans.

## Star Sued for Damages.

The publication of an article in Monday's Star, headed "Tragedy in Mano Valley," has caused a suit for \$5,000 damages on the part of Manuel Rosa against the Hawaiian Star Newspaper Company. The charge is "invasion of the case," and the claim is based on the fact of injury done by said defendant to the character and feelings

of the plaintiff in that the defendant did falsely and maliciously print and publish of and concerning the plaintiff the story spoken of above. The plaintiff is represented by his brother, Antonio Rosa, and the case will come up before Judge A. W. Carter.

## From the Admiral.

Rear Admiral Beardslee, accompanied by Lieut. G. M. Stoney, called at the office of the Bureau of Agriculture yesterday and left a large package of different seeds, which he had brought with him from the States. His kindness was much appreciated by the Acting Commissioner of the Bureau, who will reciprocate and have packed up for the Admiral a collection of Hawaiian seeds. Lieutenant Stoney will not be forgotten.

## Two Convictions.

In the Police Court yesterday morning T. Walker changed his former plea of not guilty to the charge of assault with a weapon obviously dangerous to life, to guilty and was sentenced to one year's imprisonment at hard labor on the reef.

The case of W. P. Morrow for gross cheat, was finished. Defendant was found guilty and sentenced to four months' imprisonment at hard labor.

## LOCAL BREVITIES.

Sugar, 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢.

There are between 60 and 70 artesian wells within the limits of the city of Honolulu.

"A Competitor of Ours" is the subject of E. O. Hall & Son's talk this morning.

Advertising pays. W. W. Dimond's sales of Jewel stoves in 10 days past number 27.

The Rev. and Mrs. V. H. Kitcat held their first reception yesterday at Iolani College, which was quite largely attended.

The Pacific Hardware Company has just received a large invoice of the celebrated C. & S.—smooth and easy-axle grease.

Disinfectine is a cheap and good safeguard against fevers and kindred ailments. For sale by the Hollister Drug Company.

Prof. A. Koch, a German historian from Heidelberg, and K. T. Stoetel arrived by the Australia yesterday. They are touring the world.

A supply of 1897 Tribune, Columbias and Juvenile cycles and Baker & Hamilton's specialties received by Hawaiian Hardware Company per Australia.

The O. S. S. Australia will sail for San Francisco on Wednesday, May 5, at 4 p. m. For freight or passage, apply to Wm. G. Irwin & Co., Limited, agents.

C. J. Falk left for San Francisco on the Alameda yesterday afternoon to be gone for a short time on a vacation. He was covered with leis, the gifts of kind lady friends.

Work on the Mott-Smith building is progressing slowly. The heavy iron girders necessary have not yet arrived from the Coast. Mr. Davey, in the meantime, is making views around the island.

The engagement of Miss Nettie Eugenia Hammond to Mr. Levi C. Lyman, both teachers at Kamehameha, was announced at a reception to the faculty, given in the Girls' School last night.

A telegram received from Chief Justice Judd by the Australia announces the safe arrival of himself and wife at Geneva, N. Y. They were met there by their two sons, and will soon proceed to New Haven.

The handsome bronzed railing on the counter in the Finance Office was put in position yesterday. It is 42 inches high and has window opening for paying and receiving tellers. The design is very pretty and the railing a great improvement to the office.

The United States Naval Academy, at Annapolis, Md., entered the college races this year, and will open by rowing against the University of Pennsylvania.

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair, Gold Medal, Midwinter Fair.

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

A Pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder.

40 Years the Standard.

LEWIS & CO., Agents, Honolulu, H. I.

vania. The coach for the crew is Richard Armstrong, of Hampton, Va., captain of the Yale University crew of '95.

At the military butts, in Kakaako, yesterday, Lieutenant Rose, of the native company, made 59 on the ring target, just adopted here. This is the highest score made so far.

A recent issue of the Seattle Post-Intelligencer announces the death of A. Feek in the Fannie Paddock Hospital in that city. Mr. Feek will be remembered as the contractor who built a portion of the Waianae extension of the O. R. & L. road. A case in which he was interested is now in court.

A sample copy of a monthly journal known as the Book-keeper has been received from its publishers in Detroit. Its general make-up recommends it very strongly for perusal by every up-to-date, progressive book-keeper and it contains much valuable information for business men. It is on sale at local bookstores.

Two years ago R. J. Warren, a druggist at Pleasant Brook, N. Y., bought a small supply of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. He sums up the result as follows: "At that time the goods were unknown in this section; today Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is a household word." It is the same in hundreds of communities. Where ever the good qualities of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy become known the people will have nothing else. For sale by all druggists and dealers; Benson, Smith & Co., wholesale agents for Hawaiian Islands.

Detroit "JEWEL" Stoves

We are celebrating the successful introduction of "JEWEL" Stoves and Ranges by giving purchasers out of Honolulu a special benefit of a Freight Rebate of 10 per cent. off the regular price of all our stoves: In addition to which you get the usual 5 per cent. cash discount.

Our complete stock of 150 stoves, ranging in price from \$11 to \$72—with another 150 now on the way, comprises the following:

MERIT JEWEL RANGE. 1 size, 4 styles, with Water Coil.

EMPIRE JEWEL RANGE. 1 size, 3 styles, with Water Coil; 1 size, 1 style, with or without Water Coil.

CITY JEWEL RANGE. 2 sizes, 3 styles with or without Water Coil, and with or without Hot Water Reservoir.

WELCOME JEWEL STOVE. 2 sizes, with or without Reservoir.

MODERN JEWEL STOVE. 3 sizes, with or without Reservoir.

MESQUITE JEWEL STOVE. 2 sizes: No. 7 and No. 8.

W. W. DIMOND HONOLULU.

LEWIS & CO.

No firm of grocers in Honolulu can sell the same quality of goods we offer and at same prices unless they buy right. We boast of our prices just as a proud mother does of her first born—they can't be beat. Nor are the goods we sell excelled in quality by any firm.

Since bringing our wares before the public by means of printer's ink, the orders from people on the other islands have doubled in number. This means that the people are satisfied with good and prices. We are reaching out for trade and to secure it we have goods at exceedingly low cash price. In case lots—dozen tins to a case—the consumer gets the benefit of wholesale prices.

Following is a partial list of goods just received from English and European markets:

Copeland's English Peas, Cod's Roes, Mackerel in Mustard Sauce, Cambridge Sausage, Teyssonneau Pate, Crosse & Blackwell's Pie Rhubarb and Jams, Boneless Sardines, Eating Chocolate, etc.

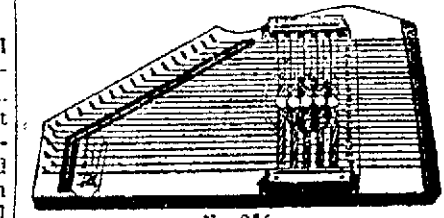
LEWIS & CO.

GROCERS. Fort Street, Honolulu.

What Shall I Play?

Is a question often asked. And we answer—

THE AUTOHARP.



A BEWITCHING MUSICAL INSTRUMENT EASY TO PLAY! EASY TO BUY!

The simplicity of the Autoharp is its most remarkable feature. Any child may play it, at the same time it is an instrument for the musician, as is evinced from the interest which such leading artists as Richard Arnold, Victor Herbert, Robert Thallon, etc., are showing by recognizing it as a solo instrument.

A book containing full instructions and 21 or more pieces of music, also tuning key, music rack, and two picks, accompanying each Autoharp. The Autoharps are packed in neat paste-board boxes which serve as cases.

No. 23, Price Complete, \$6.00 net.

WALL, NICHOLS CO. MUSIC DEPARTMENT.

Honolulu, H. I.

Headquarters for Everything in the Music Line

OUR REPUTATION

For fine watch work is widespread; but we wish to impress the few who may not yet be in line, with the necessity of sending their watches, when out of order to us directly; and not first allow every tinkler to ruin the watch, after which, send it to us for proper repairs.

The Cost is always more to you, after such treatment; ever so much better to send it right down to us, for we allow nothing but perfect work to leave our workshop.

You will be surprised, too, how much cheaper it will be, and how much more satisfactory to you.

Watches are securely packed in wooden boxes, and returned in the safest possible manner.

H.F. WICHMAN

BOX 342.

S. T. ALEXANDER H. P. BALDWIN

ALEXANDER & BALDWIN

Commission Merchants,

NO. 3 CALIFORNIA STREET.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Island Orders Promptly Filled.



AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

Read the Hawaiian Gazette (Semi-Weekly).



## MONEY TO BURN

Settled That Doctor Day Will Visit Japan.

## KILLING TUBERCULOSIS CATTLE

Nine Found on One Waikiki Dairy.

Vaccination of School Children—Investigation of Charges to Take Place.

The Board of Health met yesterday with W. O. Smith, president, in the chair. There were present Dr. Day, Mr. Kellipio, C. A. Brown and Lansing. The minutes of the three previous meetings, special and regular, were read and approved.

President Smith stated that he had spoken with Sheriff Carter of Kauai regarding the water of Nawiliwili stream. He learned that the water was affected through running refuse and sweepings into the stream. The plantation manager, as well as the agents, were notified to abate the nuisance or prosecution would follow.

The usual reports were read from Dr. Myers on the act to mitigate and Mr. Kellipio for the fish account. Dr. Monsarrat was not heard from owing to illness.

Several letters were read from Mr. Myers, superintendent of the leper settlement, and action held over until the next meeting, when Mr. Myers is expected.

A letter from Mr. Elliott of Hilo was read, asking permission to erect an annex to the proper hospital there, provided the British residents raised sufficient funds for the purpose, in commemoration of the 60th year of Queen Victoria's reign. A discussion followed as to what plans the applicant had for the support of the annex when it was completed. President Smith took the letter, and said he would write for further particulars.

The resignation of Dr. Weddick, physician at Waianae, was presented and accepted, and Dr. French given the appointment. Dr. Weddick retains his position at Ewa.

Dr. Howard reported 1,443 vaccinations during the past year. The doctor stated that some of the teachers had not been exacting in the matter of health certificates.

A letter from a man, whose son is a leper, asking that his son, who was brought from Kauai on Friday, be allowed to remain at the experimental station, Kalihi, six months for treatment, as the disease had not sufficiently developed to warrant his being sent to Kalawao. He would like to have him retained, also, for the purpose of enabling him to purchase a suitable outfit for the boy. Objections to his retention came from one or two of the members, who thought there was no necessity for his being kept here any longer. Whatever outfit he wanted could be sent him. President Smith said the boy had been here but a few days, and it seemed as though no harm could follow his remaining here at least a few weeks. Practically this was a final parting, and he would favor his remaining here until the second trip to the settlement. Carried.

Rev. Alexander Mackintosh wrote to the board, asking that some provision be made for George Woods, the ball player. Woods is now in the last stages of consumption, and is without a home or funds. His case being incurable, he could not be received into Queen's Hospital. He would ask that the board do something for him. President Smith said that as the young man's mother is a Hawaiian he was entitled to admission into Luna-lilo home, and he would make inquiry there and see what may be done.

The president read two letters—one from Dr. Eldredge, the other from Dr. Jordan—relative to the contagious diseases in Hong Kong and the Japanese ports. In this connection he spoke of the necessity for Dr. Day making a visit to those ports for the purpose of familiarizing himself with the conditions there and the manner of carrying out the quarantine. The expense of the trip would not be large, and would amount only to his traveling expenses and a small allowance during the two months he would be gone. He would like to know the opinion of the board on the subject. If any one thought the expenses of the case did not warrant the expense, he would like to know it.

"The matter of expense would be trifling," Mr. Smith said. "The steamship company should do in this case as they did when we went, so that the steamship fare won't cost anything. Our whole journey to Japan and China amounted to only \$398, besides the \$400 given to Dr. Wood as remuneration. Dr. Day would receive the same."

There being no one to oppose the measure, and as it was settled that the money could be taken from the quarantine fund, Mr. Lansing made the motion that the amount be expended in this manner. Mr. Brown made the second and the bill passed.

Dr. Shaw, acting for Dr. Monsarrat reported six cows affected with tuberculosis. According to the rule, both physicians should be present when cows were killed and post-mortem held. It was suggested that Dr. Alvarez be present in place of Dr. Monsarrat, who is ill.

On motion of Dr. Alvarez it was decided to take portions of the organs

affected with tuberculosis from each cow killed and seal them in a jar, to be used in the event of a suit for damages being brought against the Government for the loss of stock. Dr. Shaw exhibited the record of each cow examined and of those condemned.

It is said that the nine cows already condemned are from one Waikiki dairy, but the owner's name will not be given out by the veterinary physicians, for fear of injury to the man's business.

After disposing of the cattle business, President Smith announced to the reporters that he would have to resign to retire, as there was to be an executive session, at which certain charges against a member of the board would be investigated. They were matters of a purely personal character and not for publication. It was learned after the meeting that C. A. Brown had announced his desire to have the Waikiki quarantine affair investigated, and that he would ask a few days' time to consult with his lawyer and get his witnesses together. The investigation, yesterday, had nothing to do with the Waikiki affair or Mr. Brown.

## TO MAKE MONEY

Kohala Correspondent Has More to Say.

Doesn't Pretend to "Know It All." Merely a Business Proposition

MR. EDITOR:—In your several criticisms of my few remarks in a recent letter, bearing on the present and future conditions of the Islands' main industry, especially regarding its labor supply, you make the sweeping assertion that most of those who do not agree with your reasoning are either "mercenary or selfish" creatures at best, bent on making money regardless of all other considerations.

I do not think in this wicked, selfish world of ours you will find many poor philanthropists. It is only when they have wood and won damn fortune that they can afford to be philanthropic and generous. Now, Mr. Editor, I do not think you came to these Islands for fun, any more than your mercenary friend did. I frankly admit that I came here to improve my condition in life and to make money. And I fancy your motive in coming here was the same. You hope to make money by your pen. And I hope to make it from sugar. In connection with your business you adopt all the most modern inventions in the art of printing in order to cheapen the cost of your production and successfully compete with your rivals, but you do not give pensions to the several employees your modern methods have thrown out of employment. You only adopt these methods to encourage applied science and with no mercenary or selfish object in view—oh, no! You are engaged in your business for profit, Mr. Editor, just as much as I am in mine.

Those engaged in the sugar industry of these Islands can point with pride to their modern methods of cultivation and manufacture, all of which has entailed immense outlays of money to accomplish the desired results. I take issue with you when you make the statement that I or any of the planters have ever posed as "know-it-all individuals." On the contrary, in order to make the industry the success it has been, as an intelligent class of men, they have sought the aid of science to assist them in the development of their business, and they have readily adopted theory in connection with their own practical knowledge and experience.

Your smile of the small farmer, who cultivates his few acres, having been assisted by theorists in the main correct, but is it not a fact that the brainy men who have done so much for agriculture in the United States and Germany are professors of the art, attached to regular agricultural bureaus, which are supported and maintained by their respective Governments.

You call my attention to the double rate of wages paid white labor over that of the negro in the "vast domain of the Southern States." Will you kindly further enlighten your correspondent and your numerous readers from the census which you quote as to the particular labor the white man performed. Your correspondent spent a short time some years ago investigating the sugar industry, especially regarding labor, and the wages paid for the same. And he did not at that time see any white men employed as laborers. The proprietor of the plantation (whose guest he was), in fact, informed him that in connection with ordinary field work they could not afford to employ white labor, but that all positions of trust and responsibility were filled by white men.

Your quotation from a Louisiana sugar planter's experience and comparison of cost of production between the Southern States and the Straits Settlement may be the case at the present day, but it was not so a few years ago. Then sugar was raised cheaper than in any other part of the world; and though they have cheap labor (costing a little more than \$5 per month, however), they also have brainy men there, too.

But the altered conditions of the Straits settlement and adjacent islands are not difficult to answer. They used to find a ready market for their product in India, but the boycotted sugar of Europe, even that same sugar produced from the beet, which is so much "richer in its saccharine content" than the natural sugar cane, and which he "boiled the sugar cane, rather than used a "sugar cane" at the wonderful rate of production. It will cost much more to produce sugar in the Straits Settlement than it does in the United States. Mr. Editor, I am not a planter, but I am a sugar consumer, and I am sure that you are a sugar consumer, too.

It is not indeed to me that you are referred of the profitable production of sugar from the sugar beet

in the United States, with a higher-priced labor than obtains in the production of sugar from the sugar cane. It is, however, a well-known fact that if the price of sugar should drop to a certain figure, viz., \$45 per ton, there would be no margin of profit in the production of the sugar beet and more than in the production of the sugar cane. Let us hope that the sugar-beet industry in the United States may be in disguise, as it may be the indirect means of curtailing the European production and eventually the abolition of the pernicious bounty system (which is the root of all the evil).

Then, when the sugar industry again becomes a sure stable one, the dream of the great theorizer may, perhaps, be realized, and these fair Isles become a happy and peaceful Altruria.

I am, etc.,  
YOUR KOHALA CORRESPONDENT.  
April 22, 1897.

## ONE HUNDRED TINS

Henry Peter Snags Opium on Australia.

Nieper, Expressman and Barry, Steward, Arrested—Little Game Was Not Successful.

The Australia arrived yesterday morning with a quantity of opium on board, and the Custom House officials, watching every corner and every move, succeeded, later in the day, in capturing 100 half-pound tins neatly done up, 20 in each of five larger tins.

Inspector Henry Peters was detailed by Port Surveyor Stratemeyer to search the washing from the saloon. This was done up in bundles and placed on the upper deck. J. Barry, the second steward, and one of the men assisted Peters in the work of searching the bundles. Two of these were done up well and Peters scratched "O. K." in blue letters on each. Barry asked if they could be taken away, and was answered in the affirmative. O'Brien, one of the waiters, was standing near, and Barry instructed him to take the bundles away. Instead of taking them directly to the wharf he took them below.

This move seemed somewhat suspicious to Peters, and he motioned to Inspector Mauoha to come to him.

"Two bundles have gone below. Chase them up and stand by them," said Peters. Mauoha went below, but he could get no track of the bundles.

A little bird whistled something in Peters' ear just then. He marked the remainder of the bundles on deck with crosses and then walked forward with

his eyes peeled. This was the chance the people in possession of the first two bundles was looking for, and they passed them out upon the wharf, together with some others.

Port Surveyor Stratemeyer happened to come along just then, and, Peters, whistling softly, held up two fingers, and pointed at the same time to the washing being piled into Nieper's transfer wagon. Nieper himself was driving. Stratemeyer questioned Mauoha and obtained the necessary information. Then he ordered all the bundles searched and found, as suspected, a lot of opium in the two bundles marked "O. K." One hundred half-pound tins in all were found.

Stratemeyer took Nieper in charge and escorted him to the police station, where the charge of unlawful possession of opium was registered against his name. Later on Mauoha arrived with J. Barry and P. O'Brien, against whom the same charge was preferred. Nieper and Barry were released on \$300 bail each. The case will probably come up for preliminary trial in the Police Court today.

## TREATED LIKE COOLIES.

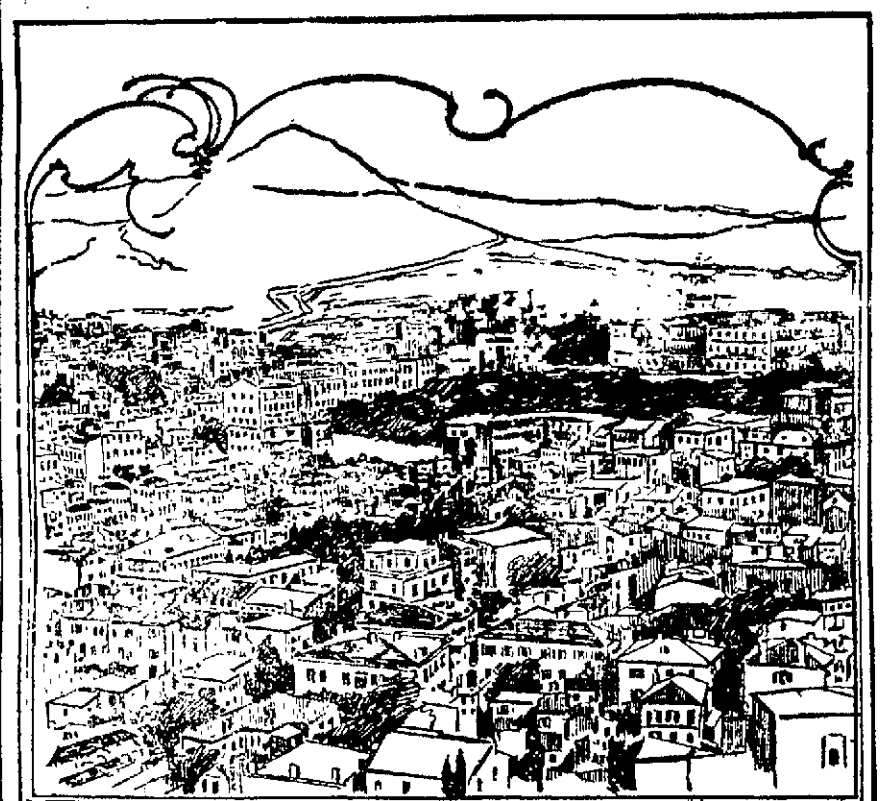
Chinese Diplomats Didn't Like Hawaii's Courtesy.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., April 17.—The Chinese Minister to Washington speaks with much indignation about the treatment he received in Honolulu while the Gaelic was in quarantine. He declares that a studied insult was offered to him by the authorities.

No courtesies were offered to him as the Ambassador of a great nation. His high rank was utterly ignored. No communication was sent to him by the Foreign Office. No regrets were officially made that circumstances prevented the landing of the passengers. He was treated as if he were merely a "coolie." He says that the officials do not know what good manners are. He admits that the quarantine was proper enough, but he says it was not impartially carried out. He saw the port officials boarding the ship without precautions. He saw the ship's agent going in and out, and a man supplying vegetables was permitted to enter the ship and leave it without any precautions being taken.

Goo Kim was not allowed to see him. If the Government had been considerate or courteous, it would have arranged it, in some way, so that Mr. Goo Kim could have held interviews with him without any danger of spreading an infectious disease. He says he has had enough of the Hawaiian Islands, and hopes that neither he or any Chinese officials will ever stop there again. It was suggested by a member of his suit that a salute by the Government battery would have exhibited a desire to show courtesy.

The largest diamond in the world has arrived in London from Kimberly, South Africa. It is said to be worth \$2,500,000 uncut.



VIEW OF MODERN ATHENS.  
Athens, the capital of Greece, is now the cynosure of all eyes. The Piræus, the port of Athens which the powers will blockade, is five miles southwest of the capital. The entire population of Greece is only about 2,200,000.

**A SAD IRON** May not be the liveliest thing to have about the house, but every housekeeper seems to like to have the quiet little thing about, and after all, if you warm them up, they will help you smooth things. Also if you should cook a

**Tailor's Goose** you would find it the toughest thing to eat you ever tried; but no more useful article can be found when you are not hungry, and only want to press out coats and such articles. Our line of IRONS for family, shop, or country store is only one of the thousand-and-one lines of HARDWARE we carry.

**E. O. HALL & SON,** Ltd., Cor. Fort & King Sts.

**Vapo-Cresolene** Cures while you Sleep

**Whooping Cough, Asthma, Croup, Catarrh, Colds.**

Cresolene when vaporized in the sick room will give immediate relief. Its curative powers are wonderful, at the same time preventing the spread of contagious diseases by acting as a powerful disinfectant, harmless to the youngest child. Sold by druggists. Valuable booklet free.

**HOLLISTER DRUG CO., HONOLULU, H. I. Agents.**

## TIMELY TOPICS

29th April, 1897.

The "Australia" brought the news yesterday that a special commissioner had left Yokohama on board the warship "Naniwa" for the purpose of investigating the recent difficulty with the Japanese immigrants here.

The prevailing sentiment is that no trouble need be apprehended on that score, and that after a little "roasting" the whole affair will blow over.

While on the subject of "roasting," perhaps it would not be out of place to mention the

## Champion Roaster,

A handy iron box that can be placed on any stove and which will roast Fish, Flesh, Fowl or Potatoes deliciously, selling at \$2.50, and a Strauds'

## Self-Basting Pan,

Made of enameled iron, and a thing every household should possess, particularly as it costs \$1.50 only.

Did you ever hear of

## Telescope Coffee Pots?

They are constructed with an inner chamber, extending one-sixteenth of an inch from the bottom of the pot, thus preventing any possible escape of steam and aroma.

We have them in four sizes: Pints, One, Two and Three Quarts.

A fresh supply of the famous

## Blue Flame Oil Stoves

Three and Four Burners, came to us by last steamer. We have cut the prices down to \$22 and \$25, respectively.

**The Hawaiian Hardware Co.**  
286 FORT STREET.

## Diphtheria and Smallpox In Our Midst

Ought to cause people to feel uneasy unless they have thoroughly looked after the sanitary conditions about their homes. And have seen that they have been disinfected with

## DISINFECTINE.

The cheapest and best safeguard against fevers and kindred ailments occurring during the warm summer months is the free use of disinfectants on the premises and within the household.

Naturally you wish to know which is the best and most reliable. By purchasing a bottle of DISINFECTINE you have obtained it.

## POWERFUL.

When Disinfective was first placed on sale, it was prepared in small quantities, but, being a good thing, it was soon appreciated, and the demand constantly increased until we are now manufacturing it in quantities of several hundreds of gallons at a time, by so doing it has enabled us to reduce the price and give our customers MUCH FOR LITTLE.

## EFFECTIVE.

The effect produced on Fleas, Roaches and Mosquitos by freely sprinkling a well diluted solution about the house is remarkable. It instantly kills fleas on dogs. Price from 25c. upwards.

**Hollister Drug Co.**  
SOLE PROPRIETORS.

## H. Hackfeld & Co.

Are just in receipt of large importations by their iron barks "Paul Isenberg" and "J. O. Pfleger" from Europe and by a number of vessels from America, consisting of a large and

## Complete Assortment

## DRY GOODS

Such as Prints, Gingham, Cottons, Sheetings, Denims, Tickings, Regattas, Drills, Mosquito Netting, Curtains, Lawns.

## A FINE SELECTION OF Dress Goods, Zephyrs, Etc.,

IN THE LATEST STYLES. A splendid line of Flannels, Black and Colored Merinos and Cashmeres, Satins, Velvets, Plushes, Grapes, Etc.

## Tailors' Goods.

A FULL ASSORTMENT. Silesias, Sleeve Linings, Stiff Linen, Italian Cloth, Molesters, Meitons, Serge, Kammgarns, Etc.

## Clothing, Underwear, Shawls,

Blankets, Quilts, Towels, Table Covers, Napkins, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Hosiery, Hats, Umbrellas, Rugs and Carpets, Ribbons, Laces and Embroideries, Cutlery, Perfumery, Soaps, Etc.

## A Large Variety of Saddles,

Vienna and Iron Garden Furniture, Reebstein & Sailer Pianos, Iron Bedsteads, Etc., Etc. American and European Groceries, Liquors, Beers and Mineral Waters, Oils and Paints, Caustic Soda, Sugar, Rice and Cabbages.

Sail Twine and Wrapping Twine, Wrapping Paper, Burials Filter-press Cloth, Roofing Slates, Square and Arch Firebricks, Lubricating Grease, Sheet Zinc, Sheet Lead, Plain Galvanized Iron (best and 3d best), Galvanized Corrugated Iron, Steel Rails (18 and 20), Railroad Bolts, Spikes and Fishplates, Railroad Steel Sleepers, Market Baskets, Demijohns and Corks. Also, Hawaiian Sugar and Rice; Golden Gate, Diamond, Sperry's, Merchant's and El Dorado Flour, Salmon, Corned Beef, Etc.

For Sale on the Most Liberal Terms and at the Lowest Prices by  
**H. HACKFELD & CO.**

## W. H. RICE, Stock Raiser AND DEALER IN Live Stock.

—BREEDER OF—  
**Fine Horses and Cattle**

Well-bred Fresh Milch Cows, Young Sussex Bulls, Fine Saddle and Carriage Horses California and Hawaiian Mules

## FOR SALE.

Tourists and Excursion Parties desiring Single, Double or Four-in-hand Teams or Saddle Horses can be accommodated at W. H. Rice's Livery Stables.

All communications to be addressed—  
**W. H. RICE,**  
LIHEE, KAUAI.

## CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED Blood Mixture

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER & RESTORER

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities, it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Pimples, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, its effects are marvellous.

It Cures Old Sores, Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck, Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Legs, Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face, Cures Scabby Sores, Cures Cancerous Ulcers, Cures Blood and Skin Diseases, Cures Glandular Swellings, Clears the Blood from all impure Matter, From whatever cause arising. As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

**THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS**  
From All Parts of the World.

Sold in Bottles 2s. 6d., and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s. each—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases. BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD. Proprietors, THE LANCET AND MINERAL SPRING CURE COMPANY, LINCOLN, ENGLAND.

Caution.—Ask for Clarke's Blood Mixture, and beware of worthless imitations or substitutes.







